

No.#4213 第二十一百二千四分。八十二月三唐	年未辛治司 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 9TH MA	Y, 1871.
Arrivals. Banks.	Intimations. Auctions.	Notices of Firms. Intimations.
May 8, Craig Ellachte, British brig, 226, Bentley, Saigon April 23rd, 5,800 piculs Rice.—Abrhold, Karberg & Co. May 8, Crinea, Brit. bk., 478, De Souza, Saigon April 24th, and Cape St. James 25th, 10,000 piculs Rice.—Chinese. May 8, Marie. French bk., 250, Horveno, Sydney, N.S.W., March 19th, 360 tons Coal.—A: G. Hogg & Co. May 8, Emile Ernestine, French bg., 226, May 8, Emile English brig, 226, May 8, Emile Ellachte, British brig, 226, English brig, 226, May 8, Emile Ellachte, British brig, 226, English brighted Corporation	Comment Comm	PASEDAG & Co., Agents, Germanischer Lloyd. 2w 776 Amoy, 1st May, 1871. MR. ERNST STILLER is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration. PASEDAG & Co., 7d 755 Amoy, 26th April 1871. NOTICE TO OPIUM SHIPP. Notice To

Managers;—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq. Lancelot, Saigon 19th April, and Cape St. James 24th, 4,500 piculs Rice,-F. London Bankers-London and County Bank. Mny 8, Chas. C. Leany, Amer. bk'tine, 646, Baker Newcastle, N.S.W., March 25th, HONGKONG. 940 tons Coal .- ORDER. INTEREST ALLOWED. May 9, CELLA, Brit. str., 1,587, Gledell On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of l

Woosung 2nd May, Ballast.-GIBB, LIper cent, per annum on the daily balance. vingeton & 🕻 o. 🖰 On Fixed Deposits:---May 9, Ellen Davoren, Brit. ship, 785 For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum. Rose, Singapore 2nd April, Timber and Rattuns .- OEDER. LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. May 9, Aroon, French bk., 417, Calvo, Sai-Credite-granted on approved Securities, and gon 23rd April, General.—Chrusse.

Departures.

May 8, CATHABINE FULLARTON, for Amoy.

May 8, LANDUROST BEAUN, for Whampoa.

May 8, H. M.S. BARROSSA, for Aberdeen.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

8тн Млу.

Passengers.

Per Maris, from Sydney, N.S.W ..-

Per Ellen Davoren, from Singapore,—

Reports.

The British ship Ellen Davoren reports had

light head winds throughout the passage until

the 6th, when southerly winds came up the

The French bark Afoon reports left Cape St.

James on April 24th, with Easterly winds until

the Paracels on May 4th, then variable from

S.E. and S.S.E. until nearing the land, when

The French brig Emile Ernestine, from Sai-

gon, &c., reports until Cape Padaran, south-

east to east winds; then east to east-north-east

until Pulo Canton; thence south until arrival;

had fine weather throughout. May 2nd, in lat.

13:10 N., long. 110.20 E., spoke the French

The British bark Crimea reports left Cape

Murch 27th, in the parallel of the Solomon

Islands found the N.W. monsoon, with light

winds, calms and much rain. Crossed the

Equator April 12th, in long. 154.40 E., baving

carried N.E. trade from lat. 5 S.; entered the

Babuyan Channel May 2nd, and carried strong

N.E. winds across to the Pratas, then S. winds.

and calms; crossed the Equator on the 18th,

found the N.E. trade in lat. 4.30 N., well from

E.; passed Balintang May 4th, since then light Ensterly winds till the 6th, then calous and

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE RENDITION CASE.

Price25 cents cach.

FOR SALE.

bark Francois Cail, steering south.

the 7th, when found S.W. winds.

gon hence, 14 days out.

Southerly winde.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

Per Cella, str., from Woosing,-

2 Cabin and 3 European deck.

the wind veered S.S.W.

May 8, H.M.S. Opossum, for a Cruise.

May 8, China, etr., for Shanghai.

May 8, ARDENTINNY, for Saigon.

Muy 8, LOCHNAGAR, for Snigon.

Nay 8; Engage, for Whampon;

May 8. Witch, for Saigon.

Witch, for Saigon.

Mrs. Rolleston.

43 Chinese.

8 Chinese.

Gustav Adolf, for Saigon.

Rifleman, for Saigon.

Energie, for Whampon.

Ellena, for Whampoa.

China, str., for Shanghai.

Landdrost Braun, for Whampoa.

Per Afoon, from Saigon,-

every description of Banking and Exchange mainess transacted. Drafts-granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. JAMES GREIG, Acting Chief Manayer. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

ti 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871. FORGERY !!!

THE public are hereby informed that forgeries have recently been discovered of the old notes of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING Company Limited, and all holders of such notes are invited to present them forthwith at the Bank office for encashment. There is no reason to believe that any of the facture as to render any attempt at a forgery | Singapore...... THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED. most easy of detection.

Any information which may lead to the dis- Tientsin JOHN HANNA, Esq. covery and conviction of the parties concerned Tokohama.....Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co. in the forgery will be liberally rewarded, and any communication likely to lead to such a reanit will be gladly received by the undersigned, or Mr. EDMUND SHARF, the Solicitor for the Corporation. JAMES GREIG.

Acting Chief Manager Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. tf 493 Hongkong, 21st March, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE: COMPANY (Limited).

DIVIDEND of 161% (Sixteen and a half per cent.) has been declared on the net premia contributed by Shareholders to the above Company for the year ended October

Warrants may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned, No. 48, Queen's Road. By order of the Board. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents. 2m 556, Hongkong, 1st April, 1871

OF HONGKONG. LIMITED. THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co..

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

M 557 Hongkong, 1st April 1871. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY. OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

St. James on April 25th, and carried E. winds Bu far as the Paracels, then E.N.E. winds until THE undersigned having resigned, Mr. N. J. Edg has been appointed Secretary to the above Society, and will take charge from this The British brig Craig Ellachie, reports left Cape St. James on April 23rd, at midnight, By order of the Board of Directors, carried Easterly winds to Hainan, squally and rain; thence light S.S.W. winds and fine wes-ROBERT WATMORE.

ther; on April 26th, forty miles east of Britto Bank, spoke the British bank Jane Maria, Saitf 545 Hongkong, 31st March, 1871. PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN The French barque Marie reports left the THE Undersigned having been appointed Australian Continent with winds veering from Port, are prepared to grant Policies against S.S.W. to S.E.; came West of New Caledonia Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings, or

on Goods stored therein. DOUGLAS LAPBAIK & Co. of 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company at this Port The American barkentine Chas. C. Leary, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to strong S.E. gales, came through Baugainville stored thereon. Strait passing Eddystone Island April 8th, and GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864. clearing the strait on the 12th, then continued rains for sixteen days, with light buffling airs

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their con-

tents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:— Detached and semi-detached) Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. Other Dwelling Houses (similarly)

situated) and their contents Offices and Godowns and their contents. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:— JUDGMENT in the MATTER OF KWOK-A-SING, can be obtained at the Not exceeding 10 days 4th per cent: Not exceeding...... 1 month | per cent Above I month, and not] 3 exceeding... Above 3 months, and not INVO Broadwood's COTTAGE PIANOS, in

GILMAN & Co.,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

E. R. HANDLEY, AND SHIP PLUMBER,

Sept. 16

+# 419 Honokong, January, 1867.

COPPER SMITH,

BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.

(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),

70 F. Praya West, Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

HONGKONG.

Solid Mahogany, made expressly for this climate. Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of Above6months, the fullannual rate of 1 BOBT. S. WALKER & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. 11 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869. 2w 777 Houghong, 6th May, 1871. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INBURANCE COMPANY.

N and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Outters' Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risko at By Command, J. GARDINER AUSTIN, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Colonial Secretary. tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 26th January, 1871. UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON). THE HONGKONG LIVERY STABLES, DUDDELL STREET.

THE Undersigned having been appointed In close Proximity to the Honakono Hotel. Port, Shanghai, Foothow, Hankow, and Yoko-INTEREST of Mr. WETTON in the above hama, are prepared to scoopt Marine Risks at LIVERY STABLES, solicits a continuation | Current Rutes. of those favors bitherto bestowed, feeling sure that from his long Experience in the Colony tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871. he will be able to give every satisfaction.

HORSES TAKEN ON LIVERY. THE Undersigned have been appointed Bole HORSES BROKEN TO SADDLE OR Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Ten-HORSES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES ment, Glasgow, and Mesers. David Corsar & Sons niways on hand FOR HALE. CARRIAGES MADE OR REPAIRED, on the shortest notice, under the Superintendence

of an experienced Europeau. HORSES SHOD with the celebrated " Good-European Farrier. This NEW SHOE is now BRASS WOLLD

(Laje of Hor Majesty's Royal Artillery). Proprietor. tf 629 Hongkong, 12th April, 1871.

GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, HEBMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Molohers E. A. HITCHCOOK, Esq., (Mesers. Olyphant & And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of abares.

Bankers: THE CHARTERED MEEGANTILE BANK OF India, London & China. HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG

General Agents-Messra, OLYPHANT & Co.

Messis. H. A. Petersen & Co. OLYPHANT & Co. Fergusson & Co. Chinking J. M. CANNY & Co. Olyphant & Co. Howell & Co. Hakodadi...... Hankow EVANS & RAINBOW SMITH, BAKER & Co. Kinkinng..... R. Francis & Co. FINDLAY RICHARDSON

HOLME, LINGER & Co. Nagasaki S. Hudson & Co. SANDIZANDS, BUTTERY Penang..... A. G. Hoge & Co. .Messis, Olyphant & Co. Swatow Mesers, Directs & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Rusks to all parts of the World, at correct rates, on and after 1st May

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirtythree and one third per centum (331%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annuclly as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premin paid by them. OLYPHANT & Co...

General Agents. tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871. THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG. GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of 1 China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penaug. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

Hougkong, 5th April, 1871. THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. REDUCTION IN RATES ON OHINESE RISKS.

N and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Promises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent, per annum. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870. PATENT SLIP DOOK WEST POINT, HONGKONG. A. MACDONALD & CO., SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND FOUNDERS.

TAVE added to their Establishment Machine Shop of New Tools, comprising one 25 in., one 12 in., and one β in. Turning and Screw Cutting LATHE, Shaping MACHINES, Drilling, Punching, and Shearing MACHINES, and Plate ROLLARS, also a CUPOLA, Casting Brass and Iron of all description. They are also prepared to DOCK SHIPS and RE METAL at 30 CENTS PER SHEET. A. MACDONALD & Co.

tf 550 Hongkong, Ist April, 1871. PORT OF AMOY.

CHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMreports left the Continent of Australia with the extent of \$60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods | MANDERS are informed that the Dock OMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above A TAR OIL. Fort afford every facility, at moderate charges, REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON. SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK. Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tidescan receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a percent. Caisson Gate, and Powerful Centrifugal Bream-pump. And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes

and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass. Foundries, Boiler-makers'shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS Can receive, at spring tides. Vessels drawing 12 feet. Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair. tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868. FOOULOW DOUK

RIVER MIN. THE above granite floored DOCK, of the THE Undersigned having been appointed feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the

state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Bhop, containing a WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE. DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES. A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

BTOWAGE OF CARGO, &c. A large notified that the undersigned will not hold Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand. The Dock Steam Ing Wooming is available at contracted by the late proprietors of the above all times to tow vessels to or from Sen, at our shop, rent rates, on application to JOHN C. SKEY.

The nat of Charges for lighting or remetal-Agents for the Sale of their Goods in ling vessels can be obtained from Mesers, Dr. Bilven & Co., Hongkong. Mesers. LANE, CHAWFORD & Co., Shanghai. "Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

> Li appointed agents for the two abovenamed newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same. Terms of Bubscription, payable in advance Japan Mail, \$15 per annum; Japan Weekly Mail, \$24 per annum. of 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been

TIME-PIECE, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert and Broakfast SETS Teak WARDROBES, &c., &c., &c.

A very Superior Grand PIANO, by Broad Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will on view on and after Friday, the 12th inst. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

758 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

PEAL HAVANA CIGARS. CAZADORES Regalia BRITANICA. ESPECIALES. REGALIA DE LA REYNA

tf 663 . Hongkong, 19th April, 1871 FOR SALE. RANDY, Fins Bois. Fine Champagne.

OLARET, Breakinst. Dinner. Sparking HOCK MOSELLE, Still HOCK. F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871. FOR SALE. CHAMPAGNE:—
OEDERER CARTE NOIR. L. ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE

ROEDERER CARTE BLANOHE DORE. ROEDERER GLADIATEUR SANDER & Co.. Sole Agents for Hongkong and China. tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE. FINEST Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS, in boxes of 200 and 500; finest and real Havana OIGARS, in boxes of 50 and 100. Vienna BOOTS, \$4.00; per pair. H. N. RICKERTZEN. 88 and 90, Queen's Road

tf 582 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy Navy Boiled CANVAS. Long Flax ARNHULD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Honekong, 11th May, 1867. DOR SALE, by private contract, the Three Secretary lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly cocupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to TURNER & Co. tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871. FOR SALE. NE S H.P. Horizortal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.

Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES. One Columbian One large Flotting MACHINE. For particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co. tf 647 Hongkong, 17th April, 1871.

COAL AT SAIGON. THE undersigned beg to imform the Public that they are prepared to supply Steamers with good AUSTRALIAN COAL, at \$10 per ton, delivered free alongside the Steamer. TAN KENG SENG,

tf 742 Saigon, 25th April, 1871. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE. MAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SOALES 400 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. Best Sill's BUTTER, in Kegs.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 756 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1871. HOR investment on Mortgage of good landed Eight minutes walk from the landing-place security about \$4,500 of Trust money. near the village of Mong-koh. The Bungalow Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, Req. tf 471 Hongkong, 18th March, 1871. -FOR SALE,

Ex "Willy Rickmers," S. S. " Enterprise," S. S. "Erl Hing," and other late arrivals.

A MERICAN OAKUM. Benn POTS.

Copper PUMPS.
Block Tin Soup TUREENS. Flour SIEVES. Patent BRADS, assorted sizes. Golden SYRUP, in Kegs and Bottles. Corn MEAL. Com STARCH.

Yeset POWDER. Belting LEATHER, from 2 inch. to 6 inch Copper Lightning ROD, assorted sizes.
Whitewash BRUSHES, do. Side Light GLASSES, best polished, do. Leather Suction HOSE, asserted sizes, India Rubber HOSE, assorted sizes.

India Rubber TUBING, wired inside. Tinned Sauce PANS and COVERS. do. Deep Stew POTS and COVERS, bow Fry PANS, assorted sizes. Tea KETTLES. Shallow Stew PANS and COVERS.

Galvanized Spectacle CLEWS, HOOKS and Clip HOOKS. Galvanized THIMBLES, Heart shaped THIMBLES. Patent Connecting LINKS, assorted sizes. Smith BELLOWS, from 36 inob. to 48 inch. House BELLOWS. Copper Boat NAILS, assorted sizes. Stubb's Millwright's COMPASSES. Ball Cotton LAMPWICK. Brass SOLDER. Best WESTPHALIAN HAMS. Liebig a BEEF EXTRACT.

L FRICKEL & Co. 1m 672 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871. THE undersigned purchased the Goodwill Blocks-in-trade, and Furniture of Wo-le yü-kee. Everything was settled between the undersigned and the late proprietors of Wo-le-

YUE CHEONG HONG. 1m 779 Hongkong, 6th May, 1871. JUSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL, Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets, HONGKONG. (LATE OLUB LUSITANO.)

themselves responsible for any debts and rent

RESTAURANT. PRIVATE DINING ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOMS.

supplied at very moderate rates. EDUUND R. HOLMES. N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. TEN CENTS. tf 81 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871,

YL, mitted a partner in my firm.

2m 746 Hongkong; 27th April, 1871.

NOTICE. AR. JOHN CHRISTIF MASSON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON have been admitted partners in our firm from the and receive from him signed Red Bills of let of February, 1871; and our Agencies at Lading.

Takao and Taiwanfoo will continue to be By order of the Board of Directors, managed by Mr. John Christie Masson. lm 747 - Amoy, 27th April, 1871.

THE undersigned having established himself as Wholesale and Retail TOBACCONIST and Commission Agent, at No. 10, Queen's Road, next to Messra. Lummert, Atkinson & Co., respectfully solicits the patronage of the

J. C. KRUSE. tf 641 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871. M. R. E. W. Von BERGEN retired from YL our firm, and his interest and responsi DEETJEN & VON BERGEN. Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

SHALL continue the business hitherto carried on under the name of DEETJEN &: von Beroen from this day, under my own пате, ав Вестјем & Со. Mr. ADOLF STRACK is authorized to sign the EDUARD DEETJEN.

3m 642 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871. NOTICE. THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ED WARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the Slat December last. Mr. ALPRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the lat January. DEACON & Co.

tf 397. Canton, 1st March, 1871. INTE have established Agencies of our firm VV at Takao and Taiwanfoo. BOYD & Co. 3m 316 Amoy, 1st February, 1871.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration. BUSSELL & Co. tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

INHE interest and responsibility of Mr. THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date. WM. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong and China, 7th of February, 1871. THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Com-

mission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON - EDWARD NORTON. ROBERT LYALL tf I Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE. WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow. The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kinking and Ningpo, will bereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge, RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January: 1870. NOTICE. AR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and ME OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870. NOTICE. MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co. tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869. FOR SALE.

KOWLOONG LODGE. PLEASANTLY situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8½ acres of ground attached, with Oroquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11. Apply to ARMSTRONG. tf 240 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON. Deceased LL persons indebted to, or having claims A sgningt the above Estate, are requested to communicate with RIOH. F. HAWKE,

One of the Executors. tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870. 10,000 DOLLARS for Loan upon Hong-kong & Shanghai Bank Shares, at 9 per cent. per annum. SHARP & Co. tf 676. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

"ORIENTAL HOTEL. BOWLING ALLEY, BILLIARD ROOMS, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG, NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. Under new Management.

Meals at all Hours. Wines and Spirits of the best quality only. A Good Reading Room. Board and Lodging at Moderate Rates. J. BAYNES.

tf 596 Hongkong, 6th April, 1871. NOW READY THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION STUDENTS FIRST ASSISTANT By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Correct dong, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

Passes In Paper Wrappers,

FIHE undersigned shop, situated at Jervoi Street, Shang Wan, was established by Cheong Wan Kai, Wai Ying Wa, Yip Ming Shun Tong, Leong Him Saw Tong, Pin Kwan Yii Tong, Che Wing On Tong, So Chik Sang, and Yeong King Seak, since the let moon o the 6th year of Hien Fung, and was dissolved by mutual agreement of each partner at the and of the 9th year of Hien Fung. All debts, both native and foreign, were settled on that date. It has been agreed that no partner is allowed to use the undersigned shop name, should any one of them carry on the trade. The for Every variety of Cholco WINES and agreement of partnership is considered null and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and void. Persons indebted to the undersigned shop, are requested to make payment to Him Kat piece goods shop.

IPPERS. any will grant ng Freight and action of Five obest) to ship-

Dollars and a quarter (\$2.25) per chest.

The rate of Fright, without Insurance, will be One Dollar and a balf (\$1.50) per chest.

Illank Bills of Lading may be had at the Company's Office, or on board the steamer.

Shippers desiring insurance must inform the Forcer on board on the shippers. Parser on board, on the shipment of the opium.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents. tf 678 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871. CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that. he is ready to receive tenders for the Conveyance to England of the following Troops, Invalids, &c., viz.:— N. C. Officers and Men, in health 24

Printed forms of Tender and further particutherein ceased, on the Slat December, lars can be obtained on application at this RICHARD, F. HAWKE, Naval Accountant

Acting Storekceper. H. M. Naval Yard. Hongkong, 20th April, 1871. Ttf 688 NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. H. C. STEWART, LL persons having Claims against, or in-A debted to, the above Estate, are requested WM. STANLEY ADAMS. M.D.. Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong,

NOTICE. THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

tf 595 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

One of the Executors.

COMPANY, LIMITED. MR.J. B. COUGHTRIE having been ap-pointed Scaretary of the above-named Company, will assume charge from this day. By order of the Board, N.J.EDE.

Secretary tf 558 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871. ROSE & CO. Have just landed, ex " Vanguard."

DLAIN and Fancy DRILLS. White DUCKS. White MARSELLAS. Black Alpaces and Paramatta COATINGS. Light Angola TWEEDS.

Grey and White TWEED FLANNELS. A First Class assortment of GENTLE MEN'S Ready Made CLOTHING, best " West End" Cut, suitable for Summer Wear, con-Single and Double Breasted White Marsella

Single and Double Breasted Black Alpacca Single Brenated "OFFICE COATS" in Al-

pacca and French Merino. Double Breasted WALKING COATS in French Merino. Single and Double Breasted White Alpacca COATS.

Single and Double Breasted White Linen COATS. White Drill TROWSERS, &c. A superior lot of Striped Regatta SHIRTS

with Bands and Collars, "New Shapes," to 7d 764 Queen's Road, 4th May, 1871. TAKASIMA COLLIERY,

NAGASAKI. THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor. Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Joal. is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the and all other purposes. GLOVER & Co.

Agent in Hongkong, NORTON, LYALL & Co. tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan. October, 1870. TNDER authority of The Managing Directors, Mr. Alexander Macives will ac

as the Company's Superintendent at this port from the present date until further notice. W. MACAULAY. P. & O. S. N. Co. Hongkong, 20th March, 1871.

AMERICAN BARQUE BENEFACTOR. TEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the officers or crew of the abovenamed yessel during ber stay in port. SMITH ARCHER & Co.

tf 756 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

10 BE LET, or SOLD by PRIVATE CON-1 TRACT, the Business Premises lately in the occupation of the Supreme Court, Queen's Road Central. The Building can be let either as it stands, or rearranged in sets of Offices, with or without dwelling rooms, as may be required. Apply to Messrs, Rawling, Median & Co., expense. (over Hongkong Dispensary), where Plans for the Alteration of the premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. tf 836 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

L. FRICKEL & Co., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS. 11422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGRONG. Agl expense and risk.

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS. COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS. No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane, posite H.M. Naval Dock Yard. tf 387 Houghong, lat March, 1871.

Horses BROKEN to Harness. HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CAR-RIAGES, always on hand for Sale. HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.

tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871,

Intimations.

PRIOR \$24 PER

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOODHOW INHE Steamghip

"AZOF," Capt. Punchard, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. tf 800 Hongkong, 9th May, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAI

Capt. Boubée, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA (Direct),

THE undersigned, late Proprietor of the WEST POINT FOUNDRY, begs to intimate to the Public of Hongkong, and specially the Masters and Engineers of Steamers, that he has commenced Business again as BOILER MAKER, ENGINE and SHIPSMITH, COPPERSMITH and BRASS FOUNDER on the new premises called the PHENIX IRON WORKS, Spring Gardens, next to Messre. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Coal Godown; and trusts that by strict attention paid to business

D. ILLINGWORTH. Hongkong, 6th May, 1871. 2m 603

of his line, to merita share of public patrouage.

NEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) marked-Tenders for Painting and Alterations to H.M.S. Mesance," will be received at this Office up to meen of the 18th inst., from persons desirons of contracting for the execution of the

The Plan and Specification can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, up to the 13th instant, between the hours of 10 and 3 daily. No Tender will be recognized unless the person making it shall have previously registered. his name at the Royal Engineer Office.

lontroller's Office. Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. INHE Notices relating to the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders of the Hono-HONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, are hereby withdrawn. By order,

802 'Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. HOUSE or portion of a HOUSE on the 🚹 Praya Grande, or other good situation in Macio. If furnished it would be preferred.

> NOTIFICATION. NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP:

OTIOE is hereby given, that a temporary Lightship, painted black, with three lower masts standing, will be moored outside the Bar at Niuchwang as early as possible, not later than the first of May next, on the followng bearings. Tower Hill S.S.E. distant 16; miles, and the outer Bar Buoy N.E by E 1 E. 4 miles The vessel will be distinguished, from sunset to sunrise, by two bright lights one above the other, at the starboard fore yard arm, shewn

T. G. LUSON. Acting Commissioner of Custome. Ninchuang, 18th April, 1871.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE. NONSIGNEES of RZ 5 chests, and MH 6 🔾 chests of Persian Opium, ex S. S. Mongolia are hereby informed that the said chests are stored on board the P. & O. Company's receiving holk Fort William at their expense and risk, and that rent will be charged from the 20th Ultimo.

784 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. S. CRAIGFORTH, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer "are hereby requested to send in their Bills best English North Country Coal for steaming of Lading for countersignature to the under-and all other purposes. Goods remaining in store after the 17th inst. will be subject to Warehouse Rent.

Arrangement can be made with Messre. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co. for having goods landed at Consignees' wharves. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. tf 7º5 Hougkong, 6th May, 18/1. BRITISH SHIP CISSY, FROM LONDON. ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and ex-

Consigness of optional Cargo are requested o give early notice as to the intended destina-7d 773 Hongkong, 5th May, 1871.

LONDON. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above ship are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the "undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. tf 774 Hongkong, 6th May, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of MB, Fifty Bales of Cotton, shipped by Messra. Grendon, Tippet & Co. of Bombay, per Emou, are hereby instored in the P. & O. Coy.'s Godown, at their

tf 787 Hongkong, 4th May, 1871. THE following Bales of Cotton have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take mmediate delivery.

Et " Provence." (in diamond), (82 Bales Cotton from Ma-" dras to Order.

tf 768 Hongkong, 5th May, 1871. TIME Shin Belted Will, from London, having L on her voyage incurred general average DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

THE Company's Steamer.

shortly after the arrival of the next French

tf 801 Hongkong, 9th May, 1871.

Phoonix Iron Works.

C. K. CLEEVE. Assistant Controller.

ED. BAKER.

State terms and situation to A. G., Daily Press 682 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

from two ordinary must head lunterns, visible about 3 miles in clear weather. Custom House,

A. McIVER.

tion of their Goods. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. BRITISH SHIP CORNUVIA, FROM

C. BERTRAND.

expenses, an average bond will be propured and sent round for Consignees signature, who are in the meantime requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature.

HAWKINS'S LIVERY STABLES. Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence. T. E. HAWKINS (Late of Bengal Horse Artillery).

Piece Goods Shop

lw 781 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871,

ME LOONG.

tf 748 Hongkong, 1st May, 1871.

NOW READY.

TOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE, RI PORT for the your 1870. Price \$10. Apply at the Daily Press Office. Hongkong, let February, 1871.

menest on Monday morning at 9:50, and the last tangers fall the office at 10 15.

The Parly Press-

HONGHONG, MAY 9TH, 1871.

ANOTHER of those terrible tragedies which

twelve hours' sail of Hongkong, the current by the coolies. The crew and eight coolies escaped to Macao in the boats and fifty other coolies were rescued by junk and brought on to Hongkong. From bear in mind the probabilities that this vessel. enterprises; and who, as has been shown in many cases, are found, when they have escaped from one ship that, has been destroyed, to their nefarious acts. In the face of its being notorious that such things bave repeatedly escaped with great caution; and it will not too eager to accept any version of the matter which they may give. At the same time whatever be the true version of the affair, it is empire with, this country are fast drifting one of a terrible nature, and it is to be hoped into complications which seem soluble only that the utmost pains will be taken to arrive by war. at the truth with regard to it. It points forcibly to the urgent necessity for something incidents connected, with the Tientsin Masbeing done to put down the coolin trade with leacre, the Formosa outrage; and other outa high band. It is idle to indulge in fine rages, the particulars of which are already speculations and distinctions, when such familiar to residents in China; and after frightful outrages are of repeated occurrence. Whether in a particular case this man or from home to the Minister and the Naval that man be in fault; whether the catastrophes authorities, he concludes this portion of the result from despair on the part of kidnapped subject with the following remarks :coolies, or the diabolical gread of pirates who plan the risings and incendiarism, the fact

Most of our readers have doubtless alread observed short notices of a pamphlet on the China question, written by a Shanglai merchant and published in London As mentioned yesterday, we are in receipt of a copy understood to come from the pen of Mr. F. B. JOHNSON, OF MESSIS, JARDINE, MATHUSON & of the literary ability displayed in the com pilation. Mr. Johnson deserves to be confor the able memorandum which he prepared some time ago for the Shanghai of Commerce, on the subjects of These two compilations are sufficient to stamp him as an able sound and moderate exponent of the coinviicated questions connected with foreign intercourse with China and it is to be hoped that he will continue to devote his leisure: moments to writing upon a subject, in regard to which the opinions of competent judges are almost daily becoming more necessary.

and civilization.

The pamphlet commences with a discussion of the present position of affairs and the events which have led to the Tientsin Massacre; but as the main object of the paper is stated to be of a distinctly practical nature, namely, to show that British policy in China that the British Government, regards his should be to revise the Treaty of 1860 without sprine indifference to the massage at Tientsin as little short of social participation in the the sacrifice of any existing concessions, and in accordance with the requirements of a Chinese rulers so long as they continue to resist growing, trade; to insist upon a rigid and mili progress/and that, if the Chinese Government, wants wants the friendship and support of this herence to Treaty terms, and to recognise as I part of our duty keeping before the Chinese Government the fact that international intercourse imposes obligations besides conferring privileges. It would perhaps be impossible to sum up the general bearing of the requirements of a revision of the Treaty more accurately or more concisely, and it is satisfactory to notice that the arguments used in advocating these views are precisely those most likely to he of weight with the public mension to Sir John Davis, to which attention was some time ago called in those to him which her, longsom suggested shoul columns are quoted in support of the neods. De mader in sity of adopting a firm attitude to avoid such | The remaining portion of the pamphlet, outbreaks as the Tientsin Massacre; tho deleterious effects which have resulted from of the Tientsin Treaty, will be the subject of the China question having been made the future notice. "shuttlecock of party politics " at home is pointed out in a very distinct manner; and, finally, prominent attention is talled to the fatal policy of yielding up in practice the rights conceded in theory, which has characterised the action of the British Government ever since, the Tientsin Treaty was signed of the best compendings of the important only The writer says: "The ink was hardly dry, ject as yet given to the publicate commit bowever, before the British authorities began once more to field every point which was ment will perform in the Public Gardens to stalded by the qualified taking with him six Jackets, two past of trowcontested or objected to by the Chinese. The right of residence in the interior, and of inland navigation, one of which at all events Overture Zamja.

the recent years of the Tueping rebellion had been freely enjoyed, were disallowed by the Logislative Council was postponed from yes-British Foreign Office, then presided over by, terday until further notice. Lord RUSBELL." He goes on to point out that when the various Chambers of Commerce have asked for the aid of the Minister to obtain for foreigners and natives the privilege of running steamers on the large river and nland lakes, the right of extended intercourse with the interior, of making railways or conetructing belegraphs, or of extending, indeed. any other facility to trade, they have invariably felt themselves not only without the support, but beyond the sympathies, of the

This line of policy, to be condemned itself, is pointed out as being the more unare constantly taking place in connection with the Macao coolie trade, has to be reustifiable, because the course of events was corded. It will be recollected that the such as to afford the British Minister frequent CHIEF-JUSTICE recently alluded to the ship occasions on which to work out a peaceful Dolores Ugarle, which has been taking in a policy of commercial progress, as for instance, cargo of coolies at Macao. This vessel it when the Imperial Government were enappears, sailed on the 4th instant with 665 tirely dependent upon the good (offices of coolies on board, and two days afterwards foreigners, and especially of Great Britain, it was burnt to the water's edge within for their ability to maintain their position in face of the Taeping Rebellion ("Yet." it opinion being that the vessel was set on fire id forcibly urged, "in hegiect of all thes favourable opportunities, not only were

concessions the the growing and obviously necessary demands of an increasing and lucrative, trade, asked for, but the British the conflicting accounts, however, which are Legation has failed to maintain for itself the given of the affair, it is impossible to position of suitable dignity and respect in the definite conclusion. The state eyes of the Peking Mandarins which it had ment of the crew who have escaped to at one time acquired, and confesses itself to Macao is diametrically opposed to that of the be without sinfluence. It has Coolies who have made their way to this allowed, as already stated, liberty of action on ceased's clerk gave what the Coroner called place; and until the matter has been fully the part of foreigners, which had been freely. investigated, we cannot be certain of more enjoyed with advantage to commerce and to matters, though he was was the only other inthan the bare fact that the ship has been the Chinese people, to be ultimately with- dian occupant of the house. burnt, and that the mon above mentioned drawn. Even military roads round Shanghai, have escaped. At the same time, although which were constructed by Colonel Gornon a definite conclusion cannot be arrived at it and British engineers, under the verbal is well in the course of the investigation to guarantee of the Chinese authorities that they should be permanently maintained. like so many others, has been burnt by a set have been obliterated, in spite of repeated of rascals who are specially engaged in such protests on the part of the foreign community." The well-known results of this policy are then stated, namely, that the Chinese Government, finding British diplomake their way on to others and to repeat macy dictated by mon-intervention ideas, adopted for political convenience at home. now receive foreign advice with polite conhappened, it will be necessary to accept the, tempt, and answer foreign, demands with statements made by the Chinese who have haughty indifference and abrupt refusal; so that British influence, which was all-powerful ut allitend to the elucidation of truth to be at Peking in the days of Sir F. Bruce, has become powerless in the hands of his

> The writer then proceeds to sum up the noticing the nature of the instructions sent Can it be considered strange that such

course of policy as this confirmed the Chinese Government and people in the line of conduct is established that these awful occurrences which led to the outrages at Yangchow and produced the awful tragedy at Tientain! The plot—the counivance and participation of the city authorities—the presence of disciplined troops—the fiendish cruelty—the cool ladifier takes place, and know that the system which once of the central authority at whose doors | torney-General contended that anything inthe crime was committed, the mockery of rebrings it about is radically immoral and paration which has been obtained—can hardly viscions, it is high time that Western full to have awakened the British Government nations combined, once and for all, to stamp to the calcubic weakness of all its recent negritistions with the Chinese. It is no doubt too. out a traffic, which is a disgrace to humanity late after the provisional acceptance by the French Minister of the wholly inadequate terms of redress so tardily offered by the Peking Go. vernment for our own. Government to interfere, out a fesson bas been tanght us which it is to ment and discretion the British Government

and nation out rely, and with a competent and it may be interesting to state that it is naval force in the China waters, and with daily telegraphic communication established between Chinaand London there would be no insuperable ifficulty in the inauguration of a policy which Co. s-a fact, which as a sufficient guarantee by, its vigour would secure the sufety of to- ullow an item like that to be recovered? of the soundness of the views expressed, and reigners, and by its strict justice would avert Mr. Hayllar .- We have paid it.

Let this existing naval instructions be withdraws and be replaced by others in the spirit ed. The plaintiff had had to pay the amount, gratulated, as much for the present essay as of the letters of flord Palmerston previously as he had to pay his costs.

> Avoid apologies to the Chinese for the actaof British subjects roused by violence and wrong into messures for the preservation of their lives and 'nroperty further outrages at the Treaty north will be visited, with prompt and severe punishment at the places where they may have been com-

> mitted. J.JAY.I KOTSKOY.
> Chang-How has been sent on an apologetic orission to Europe. Inform the Peking Cabinet that notil audience to the foreign Ministers has been given by the Emperor. no

Chinese umbassadora will be received officially at St. James a.

Let Chung How be admitted informally to the Foreign Office—with all due politeness, but with numistakable firmness; let him be informed crime that it oun bave no sympathy with the colinity. "it must more only be strict in the maintenance of treaty stipulations but most also by timely concessions show a disposition to meet the requirements of a growing trade, and an increasing foreign intercontrac we ()

The soundness of these views will be ques tioned by very few in China, unless it be by those who are of opinion that it would perhaps be better that unless CHUNG How is able distinctly to clear himself from the imputation which hangs over him he should not be received at the Foreign office at all the if he at home. The dispatches from Lord PAL is received, it would perhaps hardly be possible to make the strong representations

which refers to the question of the revision

. We have been favoured with a copy of the Lectures pron Buddhism by the Rev. Mr. Eitel. which have been published at the London Mis-sion. Press in pumphlet form. As already noticed (they display an immense amount/of erudition, and the strice will probably form one

day, commencing at 5.80 pt.mo The following in the cases of the of them. And the way of is the programme:--- ※ 気力・機関は2007

March Triumfal the mercantile communities, to have been Galon

In consequence of the continued indisposition The Lieut Governor, the nitting of the

Two inquests were held at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday. The first was on the body of a newly born child, which a Bikh pollouman had found in the hands of its presumed mother, who appeared bent on throwing the dead body over the Praya wall. The medical evidence went to show negligence on the part of the mother, and the enquiry was adourned for further evidence the supposed mother not being examined. The other innest was upon the body of a man who had hanged himself in Bowrington for no apparent reason, as he had no one dependent on him, though he was said to hive him money in gambling. This, however, was only in evidence upon hearsny. The jury found a verdict of

An inquest is being held this morning at No. 20. Lyndhurst Terrace, on the body of an Indian merchant, named Abdoola Devral, who died to-cording to the certificate of Dr. Dods from an overdose, of lopium. Mesers. H. E. Bradden S. Hook, and F. M. Lancken are the jarors. he cyldencous for as the cal o had gone when report left, showed that the decensed had been unwell recently, but that on Sunday evening on retiring for the night he was not worse. witness who slept in the same room hourd roise at about one o'clock in the morning, and on getting un found the deceased raving Calling two others he went to the hed, and alled deceased by name. Than the deceased "awote," and after a word or two lev down again. Dr. Dods was then sent for ht about 2 a.m. "He mme immediately," and treated the leceased, who died at 11 or 11.30 s.m. yesterday. Deceased was an opium-eater, and had been trying lately to give up the drug, taking medicine to cure him of his weakness. An exeention had been put into the house 10 for 12 days aco but the matter had been settled. Demost unsatisfactory evidence. He knew no thing about deceased's state of mind or business

SUPREME COURT. May 6/5. Before the Hon. Chief-Justice Smale

IN ADMIBALTY.

Blackuddor v. Volga. The Attorney-General appeared for the own ers of the Volga to object to the report of the Registrar and Merchants to whom the question and a man was sout below with the hose. damages in this collision case bud been referred. The first item objected to was for nostage and petty expenses incurred. 20 tacls. The Attorney General said that in all cases of ollision the dumage claimed must be shown night, and were taken on board the Louisa to be directly consequent upon the collision. Postage and pettics were usually charged by attorneye, but that would come into the ques-The Chief Justice pointed out that these ex-

enses had been incurred in Shanglai, and that

they were put forward as actually incidental to

the damage done and to the repair of that successors, and the relations of the Chinese Mr. Havller said it was laid down in the case of the Hebs that the Court does not enter into The Attorney-General said that was when was a question of among hit his objection was as a matter of principle. If the Court allowed anything for postage and pattice be should have nothing to say as to the amount. Mr. Mayllur, in reply to the objection, said down that damages could be given for expense of repair, for expenses uttendant on detention. and for profit and loss. This he contended was one of the expenses attendant on detention. His Lordship said that as the amount was so-small, and the principle opened up of so a little importance in his opinion, there were no sufficient grounds for him to interfere with the the report of the Registrur and Merchants. The next item was for Commission on Dis-

> bursements. The objection to this was aban-Attorney-General the authority upon which he found by the master of the junk, was 12 hours. There was then an stem of \$445 for commis sion for general management, and for entering into a bond for \$9,000 odd dollars. The Atcurred in bringing the action went to the question of costs, but he did not understand bow this sum of \$445 was arrived at. his

The Registrar explained that before putting The ship burned to the water's edge by midt down he had summed up the previous items which amounted to \$8,910, and on that amount he had allowed 5 per cent, commission, according to the Chamber of Commerce tariff. The Attorney General said in thit case other side bad obtained commission on their be boned will not be forgotten. Its conclusions, own postage and their own commission for Mr. Hayllar cited the Chamber of Commerce rule: 5 per cent. for prosecuting or defending

a case successfully and 21 per cent. if unaud-The Attorney-General said no doubt that was a very broner rule as between merchant and merchant, but would the Admiralty Court

question indeed where no costs had been allow-Mr. Hayllar said it had nothing to do with to the Olamber of Commerce rule and he ministrated that he would recover the stilling so paid." It was laid down that you could re-Tell the Chinese Government sternly that proscouting and defending in the Chamber's rule. This was a particular damage in this colony, and one which the merchants were particularly well qualified to decide open.

This item was allowed to stand over. The Attorney General then came to the amount allowed for demnirage; He observed that the time of detention was fixed in the what was a proper measure of companiation for such detention; It was necessary to prove an actual loss, or to allow so much per ton per The Registrar explained: The report repeated the terms of the claim, and thus it was that \$150 per diem were put down. The total, however would show that this rate had not been used. Thirty-six days at \$150 would make \$5,400. But the amount per diem allowed was \$96, which gave \$3,400 odd. The \$96 were arrived at by calculating 12 cents per ton on the ship's tonuage (808). This was the amount per ton decided on after careful malou-

The Attorney-General said with that explanation the matter was cleared up as to the manner of calculating the damage. But the rule of the Admiralty Court at home was to allow 4d. per ton for earling vessels, while here 12 cents or 6d. bad been allowed. His Lordship asked whether, considering the difference of expenses, &c., he could interfere

in a matter of mere calculation, where the question was a purely mercantile one. The Attorney-General said he was quite unand had felt bound to ask for an explanation. -The Registrar wished to state that the form of the report (repeating the particulars of the claim) was quite in order. The Attorney-General said be did not question that : indeed they were very fortunate in

having so experienced an officer as Mr. Alexnder. Still to satisfy his clients he was bound to seek these explanations. 1141 6 His Lordship, after bearing counsel as to costs, decided the question of commission for general manugement. By way of compromise he ordered \$218 to be strugk of this item. The rest of the report to stand confirmed, and each party to pay its own costs.

Three young women lost their lives at

Glasgow paper mill through a workman inchuliously unscrewing the lide of a boiler in the! belief that the steam was exhausted. The cover !

LATEST TRACEDY OF THE COOLIE TRADE.

Yesterday intelligence arrived from two sources of the burning of the coolie ship Don Juan, which left Maoan on 4th inst. with a cargo of coolies for Peru. The information came from Madko, to which the crew, together with eight Chinamen, and escaped; and was also brought by fifty coolies who had been rescued by a junk which was passing, and brought on to this port. It is to be noticed that a report was spread about at first to the effect that before, leaving the vestel the Captain had ordered that the hatches should be hattened down, after the fire had broken out and before he and the crew left the ship, but it is to be noticed that the report given by the coolies who escaped states that the batches worn opened before the Europeans left the vesiel. Subjoined are the various accounts of the

matter, which have been forwarded to us. A correspondent at Masso writes :--News arrived on the 7th instant that the shi Don Juan, late Dolores Ugarte, of Honolulu belebrity. which left Macao on the 4th or 5th instant, with 640 fee emigrants, was set on fire by the same freemen. The crew and civh soolies are saved, and bays arrived bere.

The Don Juan was only permitted to convey a cargo of coolies upon her change of flag." the San Salvadorian ship Dolores Unarte she was not allowed to convey coolies by the Governor of Mucao; therefore she was sold (?) to Peravian, and by the pro-tem. Consul declared national, and hoisted the Peruvian flag; but man proposes and God disposes! Such is the fate of the Dolores Ugarte. What has become of the 630 coolies left on board no one knows The English gunboats would do an act of humanity if they started in quest of the ship, and the coolies who may yet be clinging to her.

account:-The Dolores Ugarto, which when departing from Mucao changed her name to the flag, was towed to sea by the White Cloud on Thursday, the 4th of May, and had about 665 "emigrante" on board, was burnt on Safurday, it is stated by the said emigrants, only eight o whom have been seen eaved out of the 665. The coolies it is asserted set the ship on fire, had, however, no sooner made his appearance then he was out up into mines-meat. The crew and Chinamen arrived in Mucao on Monday

this place vesterday, differs materially from the above. It is as follows:

Intelligence was received at the Central Police-station that a junk had arrived from sea having on board fifty coolies, the sole surviyors out of a lot of 650, who sailed from Macao on the 15th day of the present moon, or 4th day of May, on board a ship bound to Callao." Orders were immediately issued to send the party up, and the Colonial Surgeon summoned to inspect them. Of the number there word some cases in which the men were very badly burnt, others were so slightly, the remainder being unblemished. The men were at once cared for, being given food, and having their wounds dressed and clothes supplied. Their statement was that the chip commenced to receive on board, her live freight in Macao on the 8th day of the present Chinese moon, or 28th day of April, shiled on the 15th, and aught fire on the 17th. Her position. mil south of Scoolsy, with a fair fresh breeze. The coolies, who were below in the hold under bare, stated that the fire took place about noon, and began on deck. They think it proceeded from fire-arms. When it was found hopeless to mave the ship, the master, officers, and orew abandoned their curgo, first taking off the bare, night, and there seems to be no doubt that nearly 600 souls have perished. The unrelyons were found clinging to the wreck of one the masts. From the statement of some of the coolies, i would appear that a considerable time elapsed after the breaking out of the fire before the suin was left by the captain and crew.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE. BEFORE C. MAY, Esc.

JOLLY CREEN.

gad for two months with hard labour. This defendant, being hard up, invented a daughter, placed her in a brothel-and imagined her desoled : whereupon harepared to a married whund Let volunteers be encouraged at the Tr aty could not have recovered it as costs, whose busband is far, far away at sea," and ports, instead of being defied the countenance if these had been allowed. His client had to so worked upon ber feelings, as to this impand assistance of H. M. navel forces, as is now employ agents and had to pay them according ginary quantity's excellent qualities, that she in her excitement straightway bethrothed her in imagination to her own brother, who she eaid her redemption, and started off without delay suit, and this was what was meant by the words in a boat, in company with her stater in law and defendant, for Saying poon, where arriving defendant became non cel. Defendant when called upon for his defenos ingenionaly represented himself to his Worship as having, been the victim of one Ayow, who was a fellow-pas senger from Canton with him, and who cald that be was about to sell his daughter to a brothel. It was for this girl be had interested report at thirty-six days, but the question arose himself, on account of the great repugnance manifested by her for the infampualife to which nuternal necessity was about to consign; ber he had received the \$7, and handed them to yow, but, somehow or, other, Ayow, and, his daughter managed to get off; Complainant also said that if the girl had turned out to be the "paragon" represented the was to have given \$10 more to complete the affair.

> M. de Bozn, of Old Bailey street, charged Tong Ayes, his temporary terrant with neglect of duty, and making use of indecent expressions to fight for it, and by carrying their point, place when remonstrated with because absent from slapped defendant's face and war blood from the corner of his mouth, and asserted that which the sole view will be to drive out the fother man immediately commenced to rubbit over reigner as specific as possible. At the present his fade, that he might went the sir of a much moment no Chinese Minister would be his dy carried complainant's laster to blarch, his Chinese ceremonial and receive foreign repre-mother, and afterwards himself who had then sentatives after the foreign fashion. When the fetched ten buckets of water (licky dog) and when question opens, an attempt will possibly be called upon to pull punkhi win about to take made to prolong discussion on the ceremonial iscs for being a momentiate, he repudiated the and interminable length to either gain time to indecent language. Defendant's witness, who mass troops round Paking of induce the Min-saw part only of what occurred, said that he had later concerned to withdraw his demand. not heard the expression imputed; but he had Atothe present moment the Emperor's chief heard) combinition to the coolin a "Qui," which defendant had returned ... Fined 25 cents. on default one day. OLD OFFENDER.

Na Ason, an oldsoffender, who had been oonditionally pardoned. Merch 21st, 21897, and branded twas sent to Gaolito serve contather Mr. Alfred Gray, who recognized the prisoper. said that he thought he! must have been on Gaol since, because the man had cut off the lobes of both bis cara; it had been the habit to brand on one ear only, and there was no record of this man's cafe being both branded. Defindant produced his discharge from the Hooghly, where he had served as punkub boy.

Lai-Alaw, a barber's apprentice, who was ac-

table—as is usual in all cases of this sort, one | tion to a distant land; and, moreover, with the was a mere passer-by, the other, a simple spec- numerous troops at their disposal, they hope tutor. Wong Ating, a non-laborer, was also to repel at need every attempt at a landing. fined \$2 for making a gambling fakement : in this case, although a number of small stones to foreser impending catastrophes. The maswere produced which had been used as counters, sucre of Tientain and the isolated assessing defendant mid "it was all a mietake."

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESO.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION: even days, for being in the unlawful possession of an empty opium bor, which had been ties to be upon their guard till the day when a left outside the bing flop opium shop, after general lineurrection shall at last provoke on very small a value that it was not supposed which shall re-establish the prestice of the any one would steal it. Defendant admitted hauger as the impelling force, he would have been glad to find some one wanting fire wood. Low Achiek, a bawker, was sent to gaol for

three months with hard labour, for stealing a pair of shoes from the door of a rope shop in Tecomee : Alley, the property of Chan Aching, the shop keeper.

THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—I consider your article this day upon the subject of the Legislative Council as rivetting the chains which you are anxious should be broken. You take for granted that the Governor can coerce the official members and by that means out vote the non-official members and thus can do as he like. I venture to say that the Governor can only cherce official members when he has received positive instructions from home that a certain measure inust be passed, and that when he introduces a measure of his own, the official members are at liberty to pull it as much to pieces as they case, and they cannot at least openly, be alled in question for doing so. Fürther, the Governor by the instructions

e has received can prevent any subject from being brought before the Council, upless he has previously given his consent, but if bholds his assent, the member of the Council who wished to introduce the subject has the Another correspondent gives the following right of giving in a written statement, which must appear on the minutes, and go home to the Secretary of State. This is not full liberty. but if it were well worked it would prove ver fficacious. It is not liberty we want so much as . En to work the liberty that already exists. Would it have been possible for the Governor to boast that the diminution of oriminals was so great that he had been able to shot up tone Cutter's Island gaol, if he thought? likely, that such a minn as we should like t are in the Council, would at once get up to ask if it were or wore not the fact that the accommodution in Victoria Gaol had been nearly doubled, and that 500 prisoners had get their discharge on condition that they should leave the island and not return to it.

Nothing is to be got without, work, and any man funcies that a simple protest is any service he is much mitaken. He must take as much pains and trouble to get things right as the opposite party does to put them wrong, and, if members of the Legislative Council were in earnest; they would take core that the Secretary of State was sa well aware of their views, as he is of the views of the Colonial Government."

I repeat again, that we want MEN!-I am, Yours faithfully. POPULAR GOVERNMENT. Houghoug, Sth May, 1871.

THE STATE OF CHINA

(Translated from the Shanshar!" Progres." We have expled public attention to the more nd more serious etimation of affairs in China One must be blind or voluntarily shut one's eyes day, notwithetanding the decrees emanacing from the Peking Government, and ordering the provincial mandaring to act with secresy so as not to arouse the attention of Europeans, Since lest year, especially, considerable arms. ments have taken place, and although the imortation of war material escapes all control, large scale. The Chinese army possesses wellmade breech-loading fire arms Chussepots, H. mingtons, &d It has mitraillenses in its serce. Not content with their foreign purphases the Chinese have notively pushed on the works u their own argenals at Foodow and Shang

The latter manufactures incessantly

cannon, fire-arms, morturs, and bullets, in-

dependently of the ships of war which have seen turned out at his workshops, and of those all reports; to that of Fowhow. Northern a strong feeling of hostility against Foreigners. The Chinese are engaged, in increasing the fortifications of Takou; repairing those of Tien-tsin, and rendering more difficult than it is already the entrance to the Pello. Agents have come to Shanghai to buy torpidos. Troops are In fine, it has not perhaps been sufficiently remarked bere that for two or three months can-The time is coming when the young Emperor | the Joint High Commission should consider. will take the reins of government into his own his case.
hands, and the conservative party will do everything to purge then and then the violated soil
TH of the Celestial Empire from the odious presence of Foreigners. We may refer in this regard to the curious revelations made recently by a person who has the ear of the Taung li yamen, and who living in the Palace it lively to know something of its secrets. In communication to the Washington cabinet, the European confidant of the Chinese mind (Mr. Hart) thus ex-

"As to the audience question there is no doubt

that there is a growing feeling smoong certain officials who know of the existence of such a difficulty, in favour of its settlement by the re-ception of foreign tepresentatives. But, even supposing some of the most infinential advisors adopted and put forward the foreign view, I sannot with confidence predicts paoint solution of the question. And I am of opinion, when it does come up, that Western will either have relations with China on a auro footing, for ever, dience, acquiesce in inaugurating a policy of njured man. Defendent stated that he had enough to advise he Emperor to depart from mude to prolong discussion on the ceremonial up his office when his master theppold him on the to beloberyed and trust to their embarrading tutor is Wojen-an obstincte old man, ignorant rabid against foreigners; and however anxious Wen many and bis three or four colleagues may be to keep the peace, they will probably lose office, influence and life it on the subject of audience, they dare to initiates proposal to re-

It is possible, then, without being a prophet tions are only the prejude of some immense erime of a new edition of the Sicilian Vespers. The Philo-Chinese ministers whom the European Governments muintain even at Pekin. might well be taken one fine day in their own toils, and broome the first victims of Chinese duplicity. It is for the European communio'ntents had been removed. It was of so the part of foreign Powers energetic measures, white race in China.

THE HIGH COMMISSION AT WASHINGTON. (New York Herold, March 23rd.)

Washington, March 22. The British Commissioners met this morning if a quarter before eleven, at the residence Earl de Grey, and remained in consultation until twelve o'clock, when they proceeded t the State Department, where the session of the Joint High Commission was held. It lasted until after four o'clook.

The British Commissioners paid their respects to Mrs. Fish this afternoon. This evening Enrl de Grey guve a dinner party at his residence. Those present were Senator Howe, Fernando Wood, Mr. King, J. L. Paynes, Battazzi Effendi, Charge d'Affaires of the Turkish government : Hamilton Fish, Jr., Earl de Grey. Bir Stafford Northcote, Professor Montague Bernard, Viscount Goderich and D. Oremer Several Senators who were invited sent notes of regret that their official duties would prevent them participating in the festivities of the evening Lord Tenterden dined this evening with J. Bancroft Davis, at his residence, on H street, Sir Edward Thornton had a social dinner party at his residence, in honor of Mr. Francis Lawley, the special correspondent of the Lon-don Telegraph. Only the members of the British Legation, Mr. Lawley, Sir Edward

Thornton and lady were present. So far as the business of the Commission concerned nothing has transpired to change the general impression that no practical result is speedily anticipated. The Commissioners on both sides find that they have undertaken a which they do not now see how they can be conveniently extricated. The Fenians are after the High Commission. Colonel John Warren, one of the well-known Irish American citizens, who was imprisoned

in Great Britain; on account of alleged conspiracy with the Fenians, had an interview with the President, yesterday, for the purpose of baving his claim for damages, which was presented to the last Congress, brought before the High Commission. Warren wants redress to the tune of half a million of dollars, which be promises to apply not to his own pecuniary benefit but to "good and praiseworthy objects. Warren recites the story of his arrest, trial conviction and imprisonment. He is (he says) citizen of the United States, and was such when he landed in Ireland, in June, 1867. While quietly riding into the town of Youghel, county Cork, having no weapons or documents of any kind in his possession, he was arrested and imprisoned. Afterwards he was conducted in irons to the city of Cark, thence to Waterford, and next to Dublin, where he was closely confined in a parrow cell of the county ju twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four for four months and a half, without having any charge preferred against him. Then be was indicted and committed for trial, under the lans of constructive treason, as a co-conspirator for (as be says) words spoken in New York, and for an overt act committed by other parties in the county of Dublin on the 5th of March, not to see preparations which are going on in open | 1867, or before his arrival in Ireland. He was arraigned on the same indictment as Colonel William J. Nagle. He demanded his right, as an American citizen, to be tried before a mixed jury, but the Judge indignantly repudiated the idea that having once been a British surject he could ever change his allegiance, to the crown, or that the United States could confer citizenis certain that it has been carried on upon a ship upon him. Nagle, being an American citizen, was tried before a mixed ju y and noquitted; but Warren was tried before a British jury, as a British subject. and convicted. He gnered the jurisdiction of the court, dismissed

his counsel, and let the case go by default, in order to make it a test question of naturalization between Great Britain and the United States: Afterwards be was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude, as he says, for an overt act: committed in the which are in construction there. It is only a county of Dublin, Ireland, after it had been few, days since a Russian; vessel discharged a | admitted by the crown that he was not in the whole carge of powder on the bank of the Poo- | country at the time the alleved overt act was tung. The erection of a newersenal at Canton said to have been committed. Warren coms approunced, which will be appeared, according | plains that during his imprisonment he was classed among ordinary English convicts, had advices announce that the Pekin people manifest | his bair shaven to the scalp, was dressed in convict clothes, legs bare from the knees down. wore heavy iron brownes branded with the broad arrow, was compelled to associate with convicts." thieves: murderers and vagabonds; was tortured into the performance of the most menial and degrading services, suffered from want of air in summer, from colds and drifts in winter, and for want of sufficient food at all seasons of the year. In this suffering condition. none have been planted on the ramparts of the | which be styles " slow starvation," he continued Chinese city, and pointed not only towards the | from the 1st of June, 1867, to 4th of Murch, 1869, open country but also toward the concessions. when he was, with some fifty others, convicts. lignificant, and can we not see that China is as a British subject, by the clemency of the preparing to strike a great blow? This yest ex- Queen. That is, the gist of Warren's store: tension of military measures innot solely intend. He makes a pathetic appeal for redress, not ed to put ber on her guard against the legitimate for his own interest, but for the honor and reprisals which the Chinese Government must | majesty of the United States. It was principally expect on the part of France after the bloody on account of Warren's case that the Nasult done to ber flag Donbiless the French turnlization treaty was negotiated by Lord have the privilege of special animadversion, but Clurendon and Reverdy Johnson between Great the other nationalities are not so well sheltered Britain and the United States; but Warren as they imagine from the impending hostilities | chains additional redress, and he desires that

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION - IN ENGLAND.

(Alta California) Some years ago when plots, were being intched in England for the overthrow of the Government of Louis Napoleon, a demand was made by that ruler that a law should be passed providing for the delivery of all persons found plotting in England against established governments. The British Parliament took the matter into consideration, and refused to depart from the established policy of Great Britain in regard to political offences; whereupon there. irose a great bubbub in France: French Colone's in large numbers demanded to be led against " Perfidious Albion " and all that sort thing. Louis Napoleon is now in England. It is not buzurding much to say that so long as he is there he will be intriguing, conspiring, the change in the political theories of the Conand plotting for a restoration. If the law: which he once demanded were now in force, he would have to be arrested and handed over to punkah duty. Complainent admitted having or withdrawing from the demand for an au- the Parisian authorities. Would be not have a lively time of it on Montmartre just now?

A GRIZZLY BEAR ADVENTURE. (From the Stockton Republican, March 18th.) From J. A., Craw, of this city; who has just returned from a trip up the river, we learn the has made its wuy among us so infollowing particulars concerning a desperate | sensibly othat, we are hardly aware how two hunters and a grizzly bear. W. D. Fowler and how atterly unlike anything, which and George Day were out hunting in the hills is found in other countries. There is no counnear Oristemba Creek, on the west side of the try in Europe, where differences of opinion are San Josquin River, in Stanislaus country, and oamo upon a large femule grizzla bear. which they commenced firing at. The bear retreated of severything outside of China and perfectly slowly, soil finally went to her lair in some ber at long range, the bear fighting desperately, tion the most violent recoils are possible, and tenting the brush and breaking limbs, but red the whole fiscal and economical system of the fusing to leave ber position. After a while they noticed her carry off, one at a time, two this or that party comes into power. We small cube and hide them in the brush. Find, alone appear for the present to have unaniremainder of the sentence passed upon him for ceive foreign representatives on the same terms amall cube and hide them in the brush. Find. flareeny from the person, February 19th 1864, as the members of the Embusy bave been re-ing their range too long to be effective, they ceived in the United States and Europe." and entonk to reach a position nearer the bear This was written two years ago. Since then by going around a hill, and just when they the Chinese have made progress. Wendling and were ascending the knoll to get a sight of her his colleagues have taken the initiative in a she suddenly come over the brow and dashed demand otherwise extraordinary enough, that at them in a most forious monner. When of assimilating foreigners to the Chinese, and discovered, she was so near them that escape of making these prostrate themselves on all was impossible, and the men stood their ground. fours before the last mandaries of the Celestial. On she came, tearing up the bushes and biting Empire: To arrive at the formulation of such the shrubs. When within ten feet of Fowler at work which place the principle in some a proposition they must billeve themselves he fired, and the shot broke her neck. She jeopardy. very strong and very near success. With fell, and a shot from Day's rifle passed through The Band of H. M. s. 75th Stirlingshire Regis, was blown off, and six persons were severely, cased by his master of leiving his service and the few gunboits which Hy at this moment like heart. It was, a narrow, escape. The the flag of it simple mortal but which at a hunters captured the two cube the mother had | Recently a woman entered a Glasgow policein the cases of these of them. Associated the series to the series the series to the series the series to the series the serie

THE ROAD TO ANAROHY. (Pall Mall Gasette.)

The political theories of the Conservative

and Democratic parties in the principal coun-

tries inhabited by the so-called Latin races have undergone during the last quarter of a century a series of obanges which bave brenvery little felt in England, and are consequentvery little understood. Until the Revolution f 1848 the most advanced Liberals in France and Spain, and even to a certain extent in Italy, inned their faith on universal suffrage. Noody then doubted that an appeal to a whole cople, without distinction of class or fortune would give as its result some extreme form of Republican government. "But the stern experience of the French Empire gave a fatal blow to this belief. It was placed beyond doubt that universal suffrage could be employed to establish and consecrate avery, single political institution which was most abborrent to the self-styled party of progress. The sectaries of democracy accordingly introduced most serious modification into their creed Still theoretically holding that universal sufrage was the sole source of political power. they laid down that the people was fundamentally incapable of alienating or limiting the authority which resided with it, or even of delegating that authority in such a way that it could not be recalled at any moment. This beory was, of course, invented for the purpose f unintaining the illegitimacy of the Bonaartist Empire; but it went far beyond this bject, and fell very little short of a denial of the legitimacy of any settled government whatover. Extreme, however, as it was, it has not answered the expectations of its inventors, form of government now exists for the moment in France which emanites from universal suffrage; yet government has hardly ever assumed a shape more bateful or more hostile to extreme democracy. Driven from point o point, the leaders of the Paris insurrection, unt apparently without some approval in that stract from M. Louis Blanc and the other Parisian deputies) have now adopted the theory of the rights of the Commune. At first sight this might appear one of the political annohronisms not uncommon in France, and the insurgents might seem to be servilely copying one fumous set of incidents in the first French Revalution. But unfortunately the example of Sp in shows that the Parisians have reached one well-marked stage in the process of complete nutional disorganization. It is really part if the settled practice of Spain that the democracy of a particular town or district revolts against the rest of the country, with or without the help of the army. The theory by which the practice is justified is that Governments and Assemblies are always forgetting the authority from which they proceed, and that any one section of the community may compel a resh resort to the fountain of power. A. Spanish-revolt is always supposed to imply a demand or new elections.

While the principles of one great party in

these countries have been gradually modified nto what it is not very unjust to call the canonization of anarchy, the theories of the opposite side bave undergone a change which is. hardly less serious and even more disastrous. We need not besitate to attribute this latter transformation to the influence of the Roman atholic Church as directed by its present chief. The Order of Jesuits, which Mr. Odo Russell from personal experience declares to have an organization as perfect as the Prussian army has for many years past abandoned its old acivity in persuasion for activity in attack, and he object of its hostility has been civil governnent in the only forms which it is now capable of assuming. It cannot be confidently asserted whether the Pope has entirely thrown bimself nto the hands of the Jesuits or whether the Jesuits have adapted themselves to the opinons of the Pope; but it is certain that the Church which is governed by one or both these powers has openly declared itself of late against the only political systems which can be seriously defended or advocated among laymen under the actual conditions of political argument. The State, organized as the Pope and bis advisers would have it organized—the State in which secular education should never be at conflict with any doctrine of the Church any passage in its history; in which the Church should be reinvested with coercive powers; in which heresies should be proscribede in which large branches of civil innediction should be restored to the priesthood—is as much beyond the limits of practical attainment as the colonization of the moon. Hence the Jonservatives in the Latinized States have to struggle with the enormous disadvantage of laving all organized religious influence almost as much arrayed against them as are the denocratic multitudes. In the ranks of every Conservative party the men and women who are strongly swayed by religious sentiment must always form a considerable, and often the most considerable, section; but in France, Spain, and Italy this class is colemnly and constantly warned against giving a hearty allegiance to any adjustment of political questions which is not made upon conditions that, as a matter of fact, are inadmissible and impossible. The Conservative statesmen of these countries may succeeds with the beln of the military power, in restoring this or that dynasty, or he constitution of this or that year, or the laws of this or that month; but they are unable to act upon the settlement as final. Their most solive and powerful supporters are professionally compelled to denounce it, and the Government is placed under a fatal neocasity to keen nibbling at the principles of modern or that small concession, which is always gradgingly received. A policy which the moderate statesmen do not believe in themselves bitterly irritates the best part of the nation. and the way is paved for another political convalsion. Nobody can say whether the priests, animated by their new spirit, or the "gentlemen" of the street "- under the influence of their newest theory, contribute most to the progress of armarchy in France and her sister. We can see in our own country the faint traces of the principles which enter into the

union. The discontent of the Ritualists with the judgments of the Privy Council Jeebly reproduces the Jesuit demand for an impossible political system. But principles which have their practical applications in a movement for refusing a portion to the Queen's daughter or". for permitting Mr. Purobas to "celebrate tion have not as yet attained any serious or threatening dimensions. The transformation of English political views which corresponds to tinent consists in our gradual adoption of the doctrine that all great legislative measures, so far as they go, finally settle the questions to which they relate. It would be difficult to describe the British Constitution as now consisting in anything except the principle that what has once been done is not to be undone. Parliament may go farther in the same direction. but is never to go back. The opinion important it is, how new in our country found in which each party does not hope to undo the work of the other. In the United States the only expedient for placing a great measure out of danger is to engraft it on the Constitution: within the limits of the Constitu-Federation may be reversed at any moment if monely adopted the principle that there is to be no return from any settlement of a great question whichever be the party that effected the settlement: No understanding can be a better protection against the invasion of anarchical as distinguished from democratic principles: but, though our space does not permit our proceeding further with the subject at present,

new body of anarchical dectrine on the Conti-

pent: . Much . which the representatives of the

British! working man have placed before the

ublic has a vague resemblance to the opinions

of M. Lonis Blanc, and there is a savour of the

Commune in the constitution of levery trade

we think we can show that there are influences

A QUEER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT. (Alta California)
The French historian Bouchet makes the following curious statement - "The Abest Delabatque invented a living organ for Louis XI of France by constructing a row of boxes and in each box be placed a pig until he had about a duren or more of different ages and sizes, with their tails protruding from holes in the boxes. and permanently fastened there. Accordingly ne high notes or low ones were desired these tuils were struck successively with a hammer, when a mingled grunting, embracing all the tones of the gamut, were elicited. The King was so delighted with this grotesque whim that cupation of W. H. Brank Ton. Req.), containhe at enque presented the Abbet with six fab
hoge, and this gift was renewed every three and Conch House. Possession can be had on
months during his life."

THE SILK TRADE IN ENGLAND. (" Orientalist " in European Mail) The silk trade in England is looking up in consequence of its depression amongstatour French neighbours. Compare the respective produce of France and England now with whit it was a few years ago. According to a high nuthority:—"The produce of France in 1853 was about 530,000 lbs. of raw silk, of the value of one million British money. Owing to a destructive disease called 'pebrine,' which has since prevailed both in France and Italy, the production of silk in these countries has of late venre diminished—in France to the extent of four-fifths, and the price of raw silk in con-sequence has advanced at least 80 per cent. At the end of 1861 there were 711 silk factories at work in Great Britain, giring employment to 52,429 hands, whereas at the close of 1868 there were only 591 factories at work, employing 41,617 hands. The disease which now destroys the silkworm in countries where it had fi urished for many centuries appears to baffle scientific inquiry. Whether proceed-ing from the atmosphere or the soil, it clearly points to the necessity of cultivating the worm in countries untainted with the blight which appears to have settled on this industry in the ountries spoken of. Something of the same kind has occurred in parts of Europe to the vine,
as in the spots where the manufacture of wine
conce flourished the produce of the grape has diminished to an abroning extent. Scientific investigation may in time find remedies for "these evils, but meanwhile it is the duty, as it is the interest, of countries unaffected with disease to make efforts to furnish the required supply of silk:" There is little doubt that be fore many years are over Europe will be supplied with immense quantities of silk from Japan, where, from all accounts, the industry is rapidly extending. The growing enterprise of the Japenese is so striking that their advance in commerce may be anticipated to be extraordins rily rapid.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. STH MAY, EVENING. The drug market has kept quiet throughout the day, with a small native demand, for Patna nt \$5.0 to \$572j, Benares \$542j; nothing has been done on cash terms. Malwa \$640 to \$645, for first quantity. OTH MAY, MORNING. Market quiet and weak, no change in the

The market for imports continues to grow werker, and is now at an unprecedentedly low. point. The natives cannot be induced to purchase goods except by large reductions of price on every sale. The last transaction in best 6 lbs. T-Cloths was effected at \$1.421, but this rate cannot be obtained uguin. 81 lbs. Grey Shirtings seem to be manleable at any figure. They have now reached \$2.40 per piece, this being the rate of the last sale, but it has since been found impossible to dispose of a smull parcel at even \$2.35. Yarn bas not declined materially since the mail, but it is not wanted, and very little business is doing in it.

On LONDON:-Bank Hills, at 3 months' sight, 4/11

Bank Bills, at 6 months, signt, 4/47 to 4/5 Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/5; to 4/5; Documentary Bills, at 6 months' Bank Bills on demand............ 4/31 OR NEW YORK ---

Private, 5 months sight..... On BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 2291 On CALOUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229 UN SHANGHAL -Bank, 3 days' sight 781

SHARES. Hongkong Bank Shares, Old-361 per cent cent. premmm. Hongkong Bank Shares, New-301 to 31 per Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —\$1,500 per shuro premium. China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares-\$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 55 Chinese Insurance Company.-\$89 to \$85 per sbare premium. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares— Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co., \$280 per share premium. China Fire Insurance Company's Shares -352 | Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—344 Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle per share premium.

[1y 589 April 6] Shares-37 per cent discount Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steambout Co.'s Shares-39 per ceut, prem,

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tis. 34 per share premium's Company—par. China and Straits Steam Navigation Com-Hongkong Gas Company's Shares-\$60 per Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares-60 per

Hongkong Distillery Company-10 per cent premium, nominal. Indo-Chinese Sugar. Company-par. SALES ON MAY STH. 1871.

As reported by Chinese. White Wax, 2 pieces, at \$1-14.00, by Kwong wing-shing to Hongkong merchant. Saigon Rice, 8,000 picule, at \$2,16, by Hopbing to Hongköng metchant. Saigon Rice, 400 piculs, at \$2,21, by Hophing to Hongkong merchant. Saigon Rice, 800 picule," at \$2.22, by Hophing to Hongkong merchant. Fungus, 50 bags, at \$29.50. by Hing tai-chan, to travelling merchant. 🚟 💤 🥕 Creen Peas, 500 piouls, at 2.60, by Hing-tai-

chan to travelling merchant. Vermicelli, 100 piculs, at \$7,50, by Hing-taichan to travelling merchant: Bombau Cotton, 154 bales, at \$15.00, by Parsee ! merchant to Kin-nam. Bombay Cotton, 51 bales, at \$14.75, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing. Grey Shirtings, 71bs., 2,500 pieces, at \$1.04, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant T-Cloth, 61bs., 500 pieces, at \$1.45, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Assorted Long Ells, 1,000 places, at \$5.52, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Wheat Flour, 50-1bs., 300 bags, at \$1.58, by Ying-kee to Canton merchant. Yellow Beans, 600 piculs, at \$2,33, by Hophing to travelling merchant. ABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH. Gabriel's Coralita Tooth Paste Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder-Gabriel's White Guttapercha Enamel. Galriel's Osteo Enamel Stopping. 12

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Appart TOOLEM, of TAMING Tolomy of the TO LET A refugered of A BUNGALOW, on a large Gardon, just LONDON was a vecated by GEO, FALCONER, Eag, 17 1 LONDON was a Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & Co. tf: 786 Macho, 8th May: 1871, Prince 1 . sil THAT commodious, family, RESIDENCE, in Chancery Lune, (at present in the ocand Conob House, rossession of FALCONER & Co. tf 769 Hongtong, 5th, May, 1871. HAT large and commodique HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. H. O. CALDWELL, Water and Gus laid J. A. Du CARVALHO. 29d 760 Hongkon Std May 1871

Houses Lands Tenements &c.

TO LET. (With possession on the let May next). Chancery Lune, at present in the occupation of Mr. E. Engannagao, Gen and species and For particulars, apply to C. A. OZORIO, JR.,

No. 39, Queen's Road. tf 618 Hongkong, 11th April, 1871. TO BE LET. With possession on or after the 1st July next. THE PREMISES, at present occupied by Messis. W. Pracock & Co., situated Queen's Road Central

For particulars, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co. tf 583 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871, With possession early in April. PHAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glaneskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEYOTE.

For particulars, apply to ROB S WALKER & Co. ti 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871. at his come to promote the at Ref. no. 10 1 to 12 to 12. ITHE HOUSE, No. 5, West Terrace. Possession from 1st March, 1871... Apply to THOMAS WALLACE. East Point

ti 324 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871 TO LET. I'HE Commodious GODOWNS, Busingsa PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerv occupied by Messra. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets. Gus and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next, Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871. of real terror LET (With possession on 1st January, 1871). THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate MONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Couch House,

4 stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on

GILMAN & Co. tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870, TIRST-CLASS Granite, GODOWNS, Wanchin Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET. NIREE first-class two story GODOWNS " situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in ocupation of the Military. Possession can be had early in February.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871, TO BE LET. THE commodious Offices and Godowns HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on let April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to TURNER & Co. tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871. PIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai, from 12 to 80,010 picula capa-S. E. BUBROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkung, 17th September, 1869. HOUSES TO LET. IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with size, locality and terms can be seen at No. 47, Wyndham Street.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON. tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

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12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

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Wilson, Nicholds & Co., Amoy Bende & Co., Popoliow. KELLY & Co., Bhanghai. R. BLACK, Japan Gasette Office, Lima Messrs. Trueper & Co., Paternoster Row, FIHEA 1 American Barque Mr. G. STREET, Openhill, London, N. Mr. F. Argan, Clement's Lane, London, Mesars, Bates, HENDY & Co., Old Jawry, above Mr. I. P. Figure, Merchants' Exchange Ban Francisco.

Vessels on the Berth. FOR SHANGHAL

THE Steamer ··· ORAIGFORTH." Captain Cuming, will be desputched TO-DAY. the 9th inst, at noon, as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISH & Co. 2d 791 Hongkong, 8th. May, 1871. FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FUOUHOW THE Steamship

".BActouod" Captain Toppin, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. 2d 799 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. FOR YOKOHAMA, direct.

FIJHE Steamer "ARIZONA," Captain Maury, will be despatched for Yokohamn, TO-MORROW, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock For Freight, apply at the Company's office, Praya Weat.

T. A. HARRIS. 3d 792 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. FOR LONDON. THE Steamer

will load at Canton and Macao. For particulars. &c., as to freight, apply to DEACON & Co. tf 725 Canton, 27th April, 1871. FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamer

'SUWONADA,' will be despatched for the above port about the For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. 7d 762 Hongkong, 4th May, 1871. FOR LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, THE Steamer:

"SEA GULL," will load at Cauton and Macao, should sufficient For particulars as to Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. tf 782 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. FOR LONDON (via SUEZ, CANAL). THE British Steamer

expected here from Shangbai on or about the Ith proximo, will have immediate despatch as For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN BURD & Co. tf 687 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. TABE A 1 British Ship

"POBTLAW." Rice, Muster, will have early despatch for the For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. tf 796 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. FOR PORTLAND (OREGON). THE American Barque

" GARIBALDÍ." Capt. A. Noyes, will have a quick dispatch for For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. tf 787 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. FOR MANILA. THE Spanish Barque 🗀

"SHANGHAI," For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. tf 775 Hongkong, 6th May, 1871. FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. NHE British Barque

MARY MILLER." Tayler, Master, of 271 Tone Register, will meet with early desputch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUSSELL & Co. tf. 754 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871. FOR MELBOURNE (direct). THE Al British Barque 🦈

" MOSS GLEN." Captain Sullivan, having the greater portion of ber Cargo engaged, will meet with early des patch for the above port. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. tf 579 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871. 4 FOL SAN FRANCISCO. THE A l'American Ship

Chorndike, Master, will have quick despatch the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co. for the above port. if 531 Hongkong, 28th March, 1871. FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY. THE A'I British Clipper Ship

MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. tf 687 Hongkong, 20th April, 1871. FOR MELBOURNE via DUNEDIN ME Ship

" NOORD BRABANT." Capt. Frost, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch for the above ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to tf 636 Hongkong, 13th April: 1871.: FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE Al American Barque

Boss. Master, will have quick despatch for For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. tf 603 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871. FOR MELBOURNE direct. THE British Ship "JOSHUA BATES."

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. if 551. Hongkong, 1st April 1871. FOR FORTLAND, OREGON.

" GOODELL." Crockett, Master, will have parly despatch For Freight or Passage, apply to BUSSELL & Co. 1 529 Bougkong, 27th March, 1671.

Vessels on the Berth. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND OALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer "ARRATOON APCAR." will be despatched for the above Ports TO DAY, the 9th inst, at 2 P.M. . . 31 Despatches will close at 1 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

8d 752 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1871.

INHE A 1 British Barque

THE British Barque

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"LADY TURNER" Vincent, Muster, has room for about 100 Tons Measurement Goods, and will have early desnatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. tf 794 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. FOR SYDNEY (direct),

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To follow the " Lady Turner."

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. TO AUSTRALIA. THE A 1 12 Years British Barque "RACHEL." Firth, Master, 212 Tona Register. The A 1 13 Years British Barque

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tf 675 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871. GEORGE GLASSE, FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS), UNGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY. HONGRONG AND YOKOHAMA

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BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
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"ORISSA," Captain Tomlin, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FkI-DAY, the 12th inst., 1871, at noon. Ourgo will be received on board until noon on the 11th, Specie until 2 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 11th idem. For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF ACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

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and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Ladine or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold rectness in such declaration. The Company reserve the option of forward. so that the Officers of the Post Office may be ing a goods shipped by their Steamers for able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

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Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading. A. McIVER, Superintendent. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation o.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS. STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA; POBT SAID, MARSEILLES: PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA BOMBAY, MAHE; ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

eave this Port for the above places. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit, through Marseilles for the principal blaces of Europe." Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 18th

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE -CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILBOAD, COMPANIES. THE Steamship CHINA, Captain Conn. will leave Hongkong, for San, Francisco

via Yokobama on FRIDAY, the 12th May next.

at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and

Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central

and South America, and Europe. A Steamer of the Company will leave Shang- Hanover, Sarony, the Grand Duchies of Meckhai, via the Holand Sen Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. The CHINA will be due at San Francisco June 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and the Duchy of Anhalt, the Austrian Provinces, daily Freight trains are run over the Central Belgrade, Sould, (Belgrade excepted), Montoneand Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New gro, Schlewig and Holstein, 30 cents per York and for all the principal cities in the ounce. interior and upon the Atlantic Seabourd. The To Denmark, the Papel States and Austria time between Sau Francisco and New York by 32 cents per donne First-class Passenger trains is six days and To Moldavia, Wallochia, Torkey in Europe. twenty hours; and the distance 3,812 miles. The Silver Palace Sleeping Care are run through on these trains, making Drawing Boom Cars by day, and Sleeping Care by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern. being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

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Through Tickets and Bills, of Lading are each letter respectively. issued for transportation to Tokohema and Newspapers and Prices Current cannot be other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the prepai Overland Railroad and to Europe by connecting Lines, of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies Guarantes 12 days, time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York. ... Capt. Sydserff, will have quick dispatch for the and other Japan ports at one and a half re-

> For further information as to Passage or advance by a single rate of postage for each Proight, apply at the Agency of the Company, half ounce. Praya West. T. A. HARRIS.

Hongkong, April 13tb, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close. For Shanghai. - Per Craigforth, to-lay, the 9th instant, at 11.80 A.M. For San, Francisco,-Per American ship Otago, to-day, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Swatow, Amoy, and Fooshow.—Per Douglas to day, the 9th inst., at 1.30 r.m.
The Mails for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.-Per Arratoon Appar, will close at 1.30 P.M. to-day, the 9th instant, instead of at the time previously notified. For Yokobama - Per Arizona, to-morrow. the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.m.

MAILS BY THE " ENGLISH PACKET." The English Contract Packet "ORISSA." will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 13th instant. Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 11th instant. The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 11th instant. Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception. Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 12th instant. Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 12th instant, without late fee. Letters posted after 10 a.m. on the 12th instant, will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee of 18 cents each as well as the postage The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 12th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom vii Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 a.m. to the time of sailing, on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents each in addition to the postage. S. BARFF. pro. Postmaster General.

General Post-Office. Hongkong, 5th May, 1871. MAILS BY THE "UNITED STATES The United States' Mail Packet CHINA, will be dispatched on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails-For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and toe United Kingdom, The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c.,

until 2.30 P.M. Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2 SO P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage. The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory.
Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be
forwarded by the English Packets. Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States, must, be superscribed per , and that addressed to the United

S. BARFF. pro. Postmaster General. General Post Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1871. It is hereby notified that, in future. Patterns. or Samples of Merchandize of no intrinsic value may be sent from Hongkong, or from any of the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan, to Spain and the Balearic and the Canary Islands, via Southampton, subject to the following Regulations.

1st.—The postage must be prepaid. 2nd.—There must be no writing, in addition to the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and the address of the sender other than a manufacturer's or trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles. 3rd .- The Putterns or Samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of sceds, drugs. themselves responsible for any Detention or and so forth, which cannot be sent in open. Prejudice which may happen from the incor. cover, may be inclosed in bags of linen, paper. or other material, tied at the neck with a string, so that the Officers of the Post Office may be

> in width or depth.
>
> No article likely to injure the contents of the nail bags, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, may be sent through the Post as a

If either of the foregoing rules be infringed, the packet will not be forwarded. The rates of postage chargeable will be as follows :-FOR A PACKET. Not exceeding 2 oz., 8 cents. Above 2 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., 16 cents.

Every additional 4 onnces, 16 cents. F. W. MITCHELL General Post Office. Hongkong 13th February, 1871.

Arrangements having been made by the French Post Office for embarking and disem-ON FRIDAY, the 19th May, at noon, the barking the British Overland Mails to and from Company's Steamship "PROVENCE," France at Brindisi, thereby necessitating the Dommandant Macater, with MAILS, payment by the French Post Office of a transit PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will rate to the Italian Post Office, it has been determined to augment the rate of postage on letters exchanged in the direct Mails between Hongkong and the French Post Office. The rates of postage chargeab le in Hongkong ipon letters sent to France and countries

through France will, in future, be as follows. May. (Parcels: are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

Pany's Office.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1871.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1871. rasaun, Salonica, Samsoun, Sipope, Solina, Tre-bizond, Toltcha, Varne, Gulatz, and Ibraila, 22 cents per 1 ounce.

To Spain and Gibraltar, 24 cents per 3 ounce. · To the Grand Duchies of Luxemburgh and Baden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal. Rhenish Pruesia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, the Principalities of Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld. Hessa Homburg, Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudol-stadt and Reuss, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe Meiningen-Hildburg. hausen, Hesse-Electoral, Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Saxe Weimar-Elsprach, the Free Cities of Frankfort on the Maine, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, Switzerland, and Italy 6 conta per ‡ ounce.

To Countries beyond Sea without distinction. 8 cents per 1 ounce To Prussia (Rhenish Provinces excepted) lenburgh Schwerin and Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Duchy of Brunswick, Grand Duchy of Olden burg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted)

Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russis, 44 cents Pre-payment is compulsory in the case of Letters for Spain, Gibraltar, Countries beyond Sea., Servia (Belgrade excepted), and Mon-Letters may be registered to all the above

At New York, Passengers have selection of places, except Spain. Portugal and Gibraltar, various lines of Steamers to England, France and the Austrian Provinces; the fee for registration is the same amount as the postage on

F. W. MITCHELL General Post Office Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

Favorable arrangements have been made for It is hereby notified for general information Through Passengers and Freight to America that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warfrom Calcutta, Pensing, and Singapore, and rant dated the 7th December last, the scale of from Swatow, Amoy and Focchow.

Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama its unit, has been extended to all Letters forwarded between this Office and any of the Ports in China and Japan, and to letters Value and weight of Parcel Peckages re. languages to mapping page on Penang. Spired; all Packages should be marked to ad. Malacco, Ceylon, India, Spicz, Malta and the No Freight received after noon of the 11th Portugal via Gibraltar, and Spain and prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 p.m. The rates of postage chargeable in futbre on same day.

F. W. MITCHELL: Portmaster General Gozeral Post Office, Hongkong, 14th February, 1870.

Extracts.

The " Descent of Man." (Pall Mall Gasette-Concluded.) The next question naturally concerns the

taken place-the development of physical

greater numbers, and produce more offspring tions as their wives the most strongly chaand stronger, thun those of inferior capability, ruclerized, and therefore most attractive comes on to ground which it is the glory of This is selection by nature, or survival of the women." There seems to us to be a difficulty aroundlated human efforts to have wrested Marin risks on Freight and Cargo at Current fittest. Every modification, on this theory, here, which Mr. Darwin does not notice; for from the naturalist. must have conferred some advantage. The how is it, if after a characteristic has been thus advantage of a firm basis—an essential condi. In welty is straightway unendurable. tion of freedom of the nime and the upper por- | The conclusion, however, we do not now protion of the trunk. If we perceive these advan- | pose to criticize. Want of space prevents us

in the struggle for existence to the progenitors in scientific examination of this evidence in move pelvis, which would become broader; in the Saxual Felection a way of speaking of beauty, in the position of the head. These correlated because it assumes a certain theory of brauty. of the effects of the increased use of certain to bequite judicious " No doubt," Mr. Durwin parts, or by the action of one part on another, | says, the perceptive powers of man and the As the progenitors of man learned to fight with lower animals are so constituted that brilliant stones, darts, and clubs, they would naturally colours and certain forms give pleasure, and are use their jaws and great canine teeth less, and calledbeautiful." Surely both the history of phihence the latter would lessen in size. For rea- losophy and the best modern opinion show this | sons of a similar description, as the various to be too large a matter to be quite fairly intromental faculties were developed the brain would duced by " No doubt." The author seems to increase in size, and this in turn would influence | take for granted, in spite of his occasional adthe size and form of the skull.".

succeed best and conquer the other.

prefer pairing with certain individuals of the teenth chapter would surely be uncommonly Not exceeding I month, & do. other sex, characterized in some peculiar man- puzzled to make out what "our own standard." Above I mouth and not ner, the offspring would slowly but surely be- 19... come modified in the same manner." While natural selection depends upon an advantage in gaining subsistence, possessed by one species stronger ought to be said in the interests of the and not possessed by a competing species, science of society. It hardly shows an adesexual selection depends upon advantages in quate sense of the size of the subject to throw relation to reproduction belonging to certain in parenthetically so momentous an assertion as individuals of a sex and species, and not be that, because man has advanced to his present longing to other individuals of the same sex and species. Mr. Darwin makes a labourious survey of animated creatures, marked by peculiarities of structure, colouring, and so forth, the acquisition of which seems to him most intelligibly explained by the theory that they have assisted their owners in the competition connected with reproduction. And this survey fills the greater part of his work.

That, because man has advanced to his present bigh condition through a struggle for existence, consequent on his rapid multiplication, therefore "if he is to advance still higher he must remain subject to a severe struggle. Other wise lie would soon sink into indolence, and the more highly gifted men would not be more suctor to the extend of 210,000, on Buildings or on cessful in the battle of life than the less gifted."

Has, then, the most characteristic and precious part of his work. survey fills the greater part of his work. Natural selection will explain the acquisition only of those characters which we can believe to have given their earliest possessors some advantage over creatures connecting with them for food order resisting better than others hosfor food, or in resisting better than others hos-tile conditions of climate and the like. Of course it is very difficult for a naturalist to course it is very difficult for a naturalist to

reproduced, according to the laws of inheritance freedom in the use of their ability, that so it may be more and more productive. It is difficult birds. Their struggle goes mainly by encouraging them. with birds. Their straggle goes mainly by law of battle, and depends on certain individuals of one sex "baying been successful in conquering other males, and in their having left a larger number of offspring to inherit their superiority, than the less successful males."

But this theory does more than cover the difference of secondary sexual characters. It also explains the acquisition by individuals of both sexes of certain characters which cannot

be adequately explained by natural selection : I that we contend that here, and in some other by any advantage, that is, which they have con- important places in the present work, he has ferred on their possessors in the struggle for failed to take into proper account the cardinal: subsistance. Such characters, though possess fact of the progressive diminution in force of ed in the first instance by the male only, and nutural, animal, material, climatic agencies, ed in the first instance by the male only, and giving him an advantage in respect of manner in which this double development has reproduction, are in given cases, by an ob- which we may call moral, social, or historic. structure and that of montal inoulty. First, male offspring but to the female also. On the must fairly be pronounced deficient. When, with reference to the physical structure to man, conditions of this transmission of the variations and its evolution from a lower form. Here in one sex to descendants of both sexes, and the having been general among primitive nations, Mr. Darwin introduces that famous theory of limits and measures of its operation, Mr. Dar. | he forgets though to hold a slave would be a natural selection which has been the main bat- win mays many pertinent and highly interesting tlefield of European speculation for the last things. The result of this transmission to both dozon years. The process he takes to have sexes is a permanent modification, and leads to heen this The ape-like procenitors, as well as differences in the conditions of races—such as but marked a decided improvement in human subsequent links in the series between them colour, degree and locality of hairiness, shape and man, all presented variations in organization of head, obsek-bones, and the like. The lowest tion and in mental quality. The second consi. tribes of man admire their own characteristics spoken of as "senseless," as if there were no deration is that there was a constant tendency in these respects, and "hence these and other in these creatures to increase their numbers such points could hardly fall to have been beyond their means of subsistence, and, conse. slowly and gradually exaggerated from the existing in a certain stage of development. quently a struggle for existence. As a result more powerful and able m a in each tribe, who of this struggle, those whose variations were would succeed in rearing the largest number of Wallace's important book on the Malay Archipeof most service to them in it would survive in off-pring, having selected during many genera-

creet attitude, for instance, is one of the most established, the tribe resents or despises a novel subordinate to the central thome, yet all of them important of distinctions between man and the variation, as so many peoples, for example, con- touching most important issues, we cannot even mixture of quadruped and biped which marks sider the whiteness of skin, or the preservation enumerate. Take, for instance, the passage his nearest kin. This erect attitude confers of the front teeth, to be detestable peculiarities, (ii. 336) which explains the effect of musical an advantage of the most intelligible that yet that characteristic itsel, before tones in excting us by their association vague, kind by relieving the two fore-members being permanently acquired, was seized as a indefinite, and unconscious, with the strong or hands of the weight of the body in locomo. delightful novelty? Mr. Darwin tell us, and emotions of past ages -muscial tones and tion, which must previously have blunted the gives us excellent reasons for thinking, that "the rhythm having been used by the remi-human prosense of touch—which must, in other words, menofeach recuprefer what they are accustomed genitors of man during the period of courtable. have prevented the hands from attaining that to behold; they cannot endure change" (ii. perfection in manufacturing tools, hurling wea. 854). Yet is there not meinconsistency between opened by the tentative suggestion that the pons or stones with precision, and sh forth, this fact, and the other that one race differs which has made the hands one of the chief ele. from another exactly because novelties presented lunar periods, such as gestation, the hatching ments in the superiority of man over the brutes, themselves and were engerly geized and pro- of eggs, and others, may be due to the descent In the same way, flatness of feet and the peen. pagated? All the rure differences have been of vertebrates from tidal creatures, whose funclier modification of the great toe which de. established through the passion for novelty, yet tions, depending on the supply or stint of food, prives it of the power of prebension, confer the no sooner are they established than every might follow the tidal, that is the lunar,

tages most evidently in our own cases, there is from reproducing the evidence on which it rests, every reason to suppose the variation of becom- for even a portion of it, and the only truly effecine more bipedal to have given an advantage tive criticism of the concusion must consist in or less detail. But let us say that there is m ssion that the standards of what is beautiful To the very common objection that man is are multitudinous, that beauty is a certain physically weaker and more defenceless than absolute condition or quality of things, and the brutes, and therefore that his divergence hence repeatedly dwells sometimes with enfrom them cannot be a case of survival of the thusiasm, sometimes with an air of misgiving is against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current fittest. Mr. Darwin replies that the slight though it were too good to be true, on the mar- rates. strength of man is more than compensated for vellous fact that birds and other creatures by his intellectual faculty, as well as by his should have manifested such exquisite and prosuperior social qualities, which confront the found authetic capacity. Mr. Darwinknews of assault of a brute by the united strength of a "no fact in natural history more wonderful than number of men. And, as a matter of fact, in that the femule Argus pheasant should be able no country are there more dangerous beasts to appreciate the exquisite shading of the ball than in South Africa and it is precisely in this and socket ornaments and the elegant patterns country that one of the puniest races of men, on the wing feathers of the male." But the Bushmen, contrive to hold their own. , then, on other hand, are we to wonder that the Second, what was the manner of the devel- female nineaws can telerate the harsh screechopement of the intellectual faculties? This, ing and violently contrasted colours of their again, is to be explained by the action of na- lovers? Surely it would be better to substitute turn! selection. "We can see this in the for beauty some more neutral, relative, and nonrudest state of society, the individuals who compromising word, like attraction, or conwere the most angacious, who invented and spicuousness. Whatman deems the horrible conused the best weapons or traps, and who were trasts of yellow and blue attract the macaw, best able to defend themselves, would rear the while ball and socket plumage attract the Argus thus endowed would increase in number and pricas severely displeases him. Why should we premium contributed.

supplant other tribes." For the same reason only find the asthetic quality in birds wonderwhich makes savage nations die out before ci- ful, when it happens to coincide with our own vilized nations, every new step in the perfect In other words, why attribute to them con-vilized nations, every new step in the perfect In other words, why attribute to them con-the intellectual feasibles would confer person as the first and the intellectual feasibles would confer person as the perfect in the perfect an advantage on those who had been able to more positive reason for attributing æsthetic make such step. In the same way with the consciousness to the Argus pheasant, that there social qualities. The progenitors of man have is for attributing to bees geometric consciousacquired them by natural selection, as the ness of the hexagonal prisms and rhambic lower animals have done; that is to say, "when plates of the bigo which they so marvellously Sea Risks at current rates. two tribes of primeval man living in the same | construct. Hence the phraseology which Mr. country came into competition, if the one tribe Darwin employs in this part of the subject, included (other circumstances being equal) a though not affecting the degree of probability greater number of convageous, sympathetic, which may belong to his theory, scenis to us to and fruitful members who were always ready be very loose scientifically, and philosophically to warn each other of danger, to aid and de- most misleading. The analysis of the facts of fend each other, this tribe would without doubt | human consciousness will not be assisted, but impeded, by imputing the most complex emo-While the main conclusion is this, then, tions to creatures whose consciousness we have that man is descended through variation and hardly any guide in analysing. The lancy of a natural selection from some lower organization, female Argus pheasant for ball and sucket the bulk of Mr. Darwin's two volumes is taken plumage, or of a maoaw for yellow and blue. up with the establishment of a comparatively may be a taste for b auty, or it may only be subordinate conclusion. This is the doctrine fainly analogous to what we call taste, or it that race differences, and some of the secondary may, for anything we know to the contrary, be ing...... differences between the sexes themselves, are resolvable into some quite different set of due to a process of Sexual Selection; in other sensitions from those, which objects held to words, that when a variation has occurred be beautiful excite in man. In short, how can of a kind to give to its possessor a preference Mr. Darwin, while proclaiming and showing in attraction for the other sex, then the larger with an unexampled copiousness of illustration choice which such a possessor of a variation "how widely the different races of man differ in will naturally have among the strong and their taste for the beautiful" (ii. 350), yet so vigorous of the opposite sex will tend to a frequently contend that the standard of tast superior multiplication of progeny inheriting implied in the beauty of such mammals, birds. the same variation. "If the individuals of one and fish, generally coincides with our own sex were during a long series of generations to stundard? The reader of Mr. Darwin's nine. Not exceeding 10. days, t of the annual rate.

. If this protest seems needed in the interests of a sound psychology, something rather course it is, very difficult for a naturalist to pronounce decidedly, of any known characteristic whatever, that it has not been either beneficial itself, or has not, by the mysterious law of correlation, been the producer of modifications of constitution that were beneficial. Still there are many modifications which Mr. Darwin, now payrowing the field of natural selection within much closer limits than in his carlier speculations, has no doubt in admitting not to be beneficial in the struggle for existence, ditions for progress, as at mulating to industry. carlier speculations, has no doubt in admitting not to be beneficial in the struggle for existence, and these modifications he considers due to the operation. Characters not advantageous in the struggle for food, and therefore not acquired by natural selection, he believes to have been acquired by sexual selection. Sexual selection explains the secondary sexual characters—in other words, the differences between the setes other than those in the organs of reproduction; such as, in our own kind, for instance, the heard, the deeper tones of voice, the greater breadth of shoulders; and, to pass to qualities of characters, the inferior tenderness and superior tenderics and energy of map. Modifications or this kind Mr. Darwin alleges to have been actually diminished," and that "the this kind Mr. Darwin alleges to have been acquired through the advantages which they conferred on their possessors in respect of propagation, by giving them the choice of propagation, by giving them the choice of the ing the largest number of offspring," he seems to imply some necessary connection between the finds this agency to be the most facts. He finds this agency to be the most satisfactory way of explaining such facts intellectual ability and fecundity, which there is no reason whatever for believing their contents. Other dwelling Houses used strictly there is no reason whatever for believing their contents. Other dwelling Houses used strictly there is no reason whatever for believing to exist. On the contrary, a decisive many male, birds, and so on. These characters of opinion in Great Britain. The female, and give their first now living—take them on what principle you will—have no offspring at all, though neither law nor custom has stood in the way.

Insurance Company of explaining such facts in their contents. Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. Gli.MAN & Oc possessors, those in whom the variation first you will—have no offspring at all, though neither law nor custom has stood in the way.

Insurance Company to the reason whatever for believing of their contents. Gli.MAN & Oc possessors, those in whom the variation first you will—have no offspring at all, though neither law nor custom has stood in the way. by nature, which, by attracting the most vigor. The truly important object with any modern one females, or a greater number of them, society is that its ablest men in all branches of caused the variation to be more abundantly labour and thought should have more and more

before the over-accumulating mass of influences In the historic spirit, however, Mr. Darwin for instance, he speaks of "great ain of Slavery" sinful degradation to a European to-day, the practice of turning prisoners of war into slaves, instead of butchering them, was not a sin at all, munners. In the same way, the superstitions and oustome of the Hindoos and others are conceivable origin for thom in the quality of the human mind, placed in a certain meliou, and The reader of the remarks which close-Mr. lage will remember that engacious naturalist is not less wanting than Mr. Darwin when he

The really enormous number of questions, Consider, again, the met scope of speculation various processes and functions which gowby

Even those who, like ourselves, are most per- by FIRE. sunded of the insufficiency of sexual selection in | The Undersigned, Agents for the above Comcovering all the facts, and most persuaded that pany, are prepared to grant Policies against. just as untural selection has been supplemented | FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one First From this change others would follow in the throughout the description and examination of the addition of other agencies, before the total by sexual selection, so will this in turn receive | Class Risk. spine, which would take a peculiar curve; and which seems to us to be highly unphilosophical, tiation of man is completed—we may most hody of great secondary laws in the differengladly recognize that the idea of sexual selection modifications might be produced by various which the most competent modern thinkers are is an extremely important addition to scientific means—by natural selection, by the inheritance too for from accepting, to allow its assumption theory, and that it deserves what Mr. Wallace, Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 perhaps the most competent person in England to make such a remark, bas said-that "this new branch of natural history is one of the most striking creations of Mr. Darwin's genius, and it is all his own."

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Com-I pany, are prepared to grant POLICIES

RUSSELL & Co. tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867. PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates. RUSSELL & Co. tt 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

TION OF SHANGHAL DOLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the usual brokerage, this Assogreatest number of offspring. The tribes pheasant. The delicious note of the nightingale ciation returns to the assured Twenty per cent. which included the largest number of men happens to please mun, while the scream of the of its yearly profits, divided pro rata to the not

YANG-TSZE INSURANUE ASSUCIA-

RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries. COMPANY. THE Undersigned having been appointed 1- Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst

RUSSELL & Co. tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865. NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. ARO M and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD

Insurances, viz:-Not exceeding 1 month & of the annual rate Above 1 month, and not exceed- 3 . do. do. do. Above 3 months) and not exceed. 6 , do. . bove 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company. of 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868. NOTIOE. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future L for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:exceeding 3 months... Above 3 months and not] 4 exceeding 6 months ... NORTON, LYALL & Co.,

Agents the Queen Insurance Company. tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

if 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870. THE CUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE AS-SURANCE COMPANY. No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Евтавизиво 1821. And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital -£2,000,000. Storling. THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are preared to take risks against Fire, on the usual OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869. MPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. TNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, } | per cent and their contents.

ther dwelling Houses, used strict-1 per cent ly as such, and their contents. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and } 1 per cent their contents. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co... Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company, tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1866. TORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSUBANCE COMPANY. 'REDUCTION IN THE BATES OF PREMIUM. Detached & semi-detached Dwell- per cent. ing Houses, removed from town, per annum and their contents.

GILMAN & Co... Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

Otherdwelling Housesused strictly]

Indurances, viz:--Not exceeding Ten days i of the annual rates | BAIL to cities in the Eastern States between Not exceeding I month # Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. Above 3 months, and not] exceeding six months I Above six months the full annual rate. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agente, Alliance Fire Assurance Company

.678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869. ___

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World. In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30 /.) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business. whother Sharoholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premiu contributed. No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.. tf 1402 Hongkong, 27fft July, 1870.

NOTICE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Com-

pany are prepared to issue Policies against rates, subject to a discount of 15 %. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870. THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

OF LONDON. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents, 4, Praya. tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. MOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandisc, Manufactur ing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dook, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges movements. Or, mark the turn that is current and other Wessels on Navigable Rivers and speculation by the hint (i. 66) as to the very Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, earliest form of a belief in what we call spiritual throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES. FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE

> GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, lat January: 1867. COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSU-

RANCES MARITIMES. de france (un quart verse.) THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 fres., And with the CIE FRANCAISE

D'ASSUBANCES MARITIMES,

Capital of 5,000,000 fres., Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective ayable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles,

alenta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shangbai. The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates. RUSSELL & Co. of 1377 Honekong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSUBANCE INCORPOBATED BY ROYAL CHARTER HIS MAJESTY KING GRORGE THE PURST. . A.D. 1720. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows :--MARINE DEPARTMENT, Policies at current rates, payable either hero.

in London; or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Policies issued for long or short periods at on reasonable terms. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, let November, 1870. THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY. TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this

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